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BELGRADE TANJUG INTERVIEWS PLO OFFICIAL IN BEIRUT

LD091211 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1106 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, July 9 (TANJUG)--After the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, the Middle East is going toward a new war, the effects of which will be felt by many outside the region, secretary general of 'Arafat's "Al-Fatah" Revolutionary Council and head of the P.L.O. Information Department Majid Abd Sharar said in a talk with TANJUG's Beirut correspondent.

The P.L.O. official stressed that a true solution to the Middle East problem can be realized only after the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights are ensured. In connection with this, he added that the Palestinian problem is the crux of the Middle East crisis, while the Egyptian, Syrian and Lebanese problems are consequences of the unresolved Palestinian question.

Referring to the importance of the non-aligned countries' support to the just Arab struggle, Abu Sharar reiterated Palestinian interest in the full success of the forthcoming non-aligned summit. In this context, he expressed the hope that the summit will reassert the resolutions on the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian problems adopted at earlier non-aligned meetings and that it will adopt a "clear and precise stand against the Camp David accords." The Palestinian official said that a true solution to the Middle East crisis must primarily be sought in the U.N. Security Council which is to define a "new peace framework."

Although characterizing as presently small prospects for a possible U.S.-P.L.O. dialogue, the Palestinian official specified as a condition for "Washington to take the first step by recognizing the P.L.O." In any event, he said, "the United States will eventually have to recognize the P.L.O. if the Palestinian movement continues with resolve its armed revolution and if it has strong allies in the Arab and other countries."

PFLP'S HABASH, JIBRIL MAKE STATEMENTS TO LEBANESE PAPERS

NC091656 Cairo DPA in Arabic 1405 GMT 9 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Beirut, 9 July--George Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), has stated that Israel is on its way to seizing south Lebanon directly or indirectly.

The Beirut daily AS-SAFIR today quotes George Habash as having said that Israel has obtained the support of the United States for the idea of suppressing the Palestinian fedayeen movement.

George Habash expressed dissatisfaction with the Arab situation. He said that the United States does not need to resort to military force to protect its oil interests because these interests are not exposed to real danger.

Habash pointed out that except for Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's threat to halt oil exports, the Arab oil-producing states have not taken real steps to use oil as a weapon.

Meanwhile, Capt Ahmad Jibril, commander in chief of the PFLP-General Command, has stated that the Palestinian fedayeen have received training on Soviet Mig-23 aircraft.

He told the Beirut newspaper Al-LIWA' that some of these fedayeen are members of his special group. However, he did not say where the fedayeen received their training. According to earlier speculation here, the pilots who can fly Mig-15 aircraft had been trained in Libya. The paper says that Jibril emphasized that the fedayeen will use advanced weapons if they receive them.

'ARAFAT MEETS WITH LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI IN DAMASCUS

JN121200 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 12 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, met this morning with Libyan leader Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi at the guest palace in Damascus.

Our correspondent has learned that during the 2 and 1/2 hour meeting the two sides discussed international, Arab and local issues in light of the developments in the Arab Region following the signing of the capitulatory peace agreement between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist enemy and in light of their new military pact.

They also discussed the continued Zionist aggression against southern Lebanon, the Zionist enemy's escalation of the war and the situation and steadfastness of the Palestinian people inside the occupied territories. Brother Abu 'Ammar briefed Colonel al-Qadhdhafi on results of his meeting in Vienna with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and Willy Brandt.

The meeting was also attended by Maj al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, commander of the Libyan People's Army.

'ARAFAT ARRIVES IN BEIRUT AFTER MEETING SYRIA'S AL-ASAD

JN111223 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 11 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar arrived in Beirut from Damascus this morning. Yesterday evening brother leader Abu 'Ammar met with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. The meeting was attended on the Palestinian side by Khalid al-Fahum, Palestine National Council chairman, Executive Committee members Zuhayr Muhsin, 'Abd al-Muhsin, Abu Mayzar, Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani, Hamid Abu Sittah, Abd al-Jawwad Salid, Habib Qahwaji and 'Abd ar-Rahi Ahmad; and Dr Walid Qamhawi, president of the Palestine National Fund.

Our correspondent has learned that participants in the meeting discussed a number of international, Arab and local issues. The meeting was held in a cordial atmosphere and was positive and fruitful. Brother Abu 'Ammar and members of the Executive Committee expressed their denunciation of the ugly massacre committed in the artillery school in Aleppo. They also offered condolences over the martyrs of this crime. They stressed continued Palestinian-Syrian solidarity against the imperialist-Zionist onslaught.

'ARAFAT CHAIRS PALESTINIAN MILITARY COUNCIL MEETING

JN111748 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 11 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, at noon today presided over a plenary session of the military council of the Palestinian forces. The meeting dealt with current developments on the Palestinian, Arab and international levels, the situation in southern Lebanon and the outcome of brother Abu'Ammar's visit to Austria and his meetings with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and Willy Brandt, chairman of the Socialist International and leader of the FRG Socialist Party.

PALESTINIAN OFFICIAL REITERATES DETERMINATION TO FIGHT

JN101506 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1450 GMT 10 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 10 July--Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member, has stressed that the Palestinian revolution will continue fighting As-Sadat's treaty and the U.S. designs in the area "until the last drop of our blood" in order to achieve our legitimate rights.

Speaking today at the closing meeting of the Executive Council of the Arab Transport Workers Federation that opened here earlier in the morning, Abu Iyad emphasized that Israel is most likely to escalate its aggression against southern Lebanon in order to liquidate the Palestinian revolution and the Arab progressive regimes as well so the Arab homeland can be easily transferred into a farm for U.S. imperialism.

The Palestinian official firmly criticized the Camp David accords and the ongoing autonomy talks between traitor As-Sadat and the Zionist enemy. Abu Iyad said: Our sincere call for establishment of a secular and democratic state in Palestine forms the sole just framework for any settlement fo the Palestinian issue, particularly since we reject sectarianism.

Talking about Lebanon, Abu Iyad said: We support Lebanon's unity. He also called on the Lebanese to reach a certain agreement between themselves regarding the presence of the Palestinian revolution in Lebanon. He urged Arab leaders to increase their support to southern Lebanon. Concluding, Abu Iyad asked the Arab workers to contribute one working hour in order to support the steadfastness of southern Lebanon.

BAHRAIN

AL KHALIFAH RECEIVES JORDANIAN, U.S. DIPLOMATS

JN101120 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1026 GMT 10 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 10 July--Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, deputy amir of Bahrain, received here today Ziad as-Sati, Jordan's charge d'affaires in Bahrain, who delivered to the deputy amir a written message from Jordan's King Husayn on bilateral relations. The deputy amir also received U.S. Ambassador to Bahrain Robert Pelletreau Jr and discussed bilateral relations.

KUWAIT

SOUTH KOREAN WORKERS REPORTEDLY DEPORTED FROM GULF AREA

JN091001 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0924 GMT 9 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 19 July--The Kuwaiti paper AL-QABAS reports today that a gulf state recently deported 500 South Korean workers for increasingly engaging in activities affecting the security of that state. The paper says the deported workers engaged in suspicious activities and that the violent behavior of some of these workers created problems with Arab workers.

CENTRAL BANK ISSUES REPORT ON 1978 OIL PRODUCTION, EXPORTS

LD101140 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0710 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--An authoritative annual report has shown that Kuwait's crude oil output last year rose by 8.2 percent over 1977 and reached 777 million barrels, an average of 2.13 million barrels per day.

The 1978 economic report by the central bank of Kuwait states that the average growth of Kuwait's crude oil production last year set a new record for the country. The report explains that Kuwait now holds fourth place among the countries of the Middle East and seventh place among countries of the world with regard to average production of crude oil, and "thus Kuwait has regained the position it held in 1975."

The report attributes this progress to the increase in Kuwait's average production compared with the collective drop in production by the countries of the Middle East by an average of 3.7 percent in 1978. Kuwait's share of Middle East crude oil production rose to about 10.1 percent against 8.9 percent in 1977.

The report, quoting unofficial estimates, points out that Kuwait's firm reserves of oil totaled 70 billion barrels at the beginning of 1978, keeping Kuwait in third place in the world in this area.

Regarding the role of the oil sector in the Kuwaiti economy, the report says that this sector contributed 83 percent of the general revenue and about 92 percent of the total exports and about 65 percent of local production for 1977-1978.

Regarding exports, the report mentions that the countries of Southeast Asia, and most significantly Japan and Singapore, continue to head the list of states to which Kuwaiti crude oil is exported, taking 49 percent in 1978. Western Europe received about 42 percent, while the percentage sent to Latin America and North America dropped to 5.5 percent.

In its report, the central bank of Kuwait also explains that the country's production of refined oil products in 1978 maintained the 1977 level, reaching about 130 million barrels. It states that the percentage of exported refined products to total oil exports increased from 13 percent in 1973 to 18 percent in 1976, and then to 20 percent in 1977 and 1978.

Regarding exports of refined products, the report mentions that the countries of Southeast Asia and the Far East held the lead, taking 44 percent, followed by the Arab countries with 21.3 percent and then the countries of Western Europe with 16.8 percent.

The report points out that the number of oil tankers in the Kuwaiti fleet increased in 1978 to 12 with a total capacity of 2.3 million tons deadweight. "Thus Kuwait takes first place among the OPEC countries regarding load capacity."

AL-QABAS SAYS JORDAN IN GRAVE DANGER

JN101231 Doha QNA in Arabic 0955 GMT 10 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 10 July--In its editorial today, AL-QABAS wonders what is going on in Jordan. It says: An abnormal atmosphere prevails in the Middle East. All evidence indicates that there is an impending danger which might basically change the imbalance which has prevailed since the conclusion of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. The hotbed of the danger is now located in Jordan.

In its editorial today entitled "Jordan, Will It Become an Arab Problem?" the paper wonders what has prompted Arab delegations to pay successive and surprise visits to Jordan, beginning with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Iraqi Revolution Command Council Vice Chairman Saddam Husayn and ending with Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah. The paper asks whether there are fears that Jordan may become an Arab problem.

AL-QABAS says: There are two possibilities. The first is that Jordan is facing the threat of an Israeli military action to impose a new fait accompli complementing the Camp David process and securing the success of the autonomy negotiations, and the dangerous impact of this possibility will not be restricted to Jordan but will include Lebanon, Syria, Iraq and the Arab oil area. The second possibility is that Jordan is about to make a serious decision to depart from the collective Arab resolutions and join the Camp David process.

AL-QABAS explains: It seems unlikely that Jordan would wish to be the powderkeg which sets the area on fire, since this would lead to the burning of Jordan itself. Also Jordan would face strong and concentrated U.S. pressure in the event of either possibility.

The paper calls on the Arabs not to make the same mistake with Jordan the Arabs made with Egypt by failing to take prompt action to insure that it adheres to its position. The paper says: If it is true that Jordan is now facing such a decision, now is the time for the Arabs to act decisively on this matter, to solve Jordan's confusion in a manner that will secure the safety of the national ranks. It is no longer permissible to restrict Arab strategy to only boycotting Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat.

PAPER CHARGES U.S. WITH 'ALL-OUT' ANTI-ARAB OFFENSIVE

LD101505 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 7 Jul 79 pp 1, 19 LD

[Editorial: "The All-Out U.S. Offensive"]

[Excerpts] The United States seems to be waging a veritable daily war against the Arabs on all military, political, psychological and economic fronts.

On the military plane there is no need to prove or even to explain how its Israeli striking arm is daily engaged in this task on the Lebanese front against the Lebanese, the Palestinians and the Syrians. In no way can it be denied that this Israeli war with its potential dangers is not actually being waged by Israel both by prior understanding [with the United States], despite all the reproachful U.S. statements, and by the use of the most sophisticated U.S. weapons against Syria, such as the F-15 planes.

On the same plane, there is also an incessant stream of threats to set up a U.S. force to invade the Arab oil countries. These threats were capped yesterday by the U.S. defense secretary's statement that practical measures toward this end have begun to be taken. What Senator Henry Jackson said in this regard 3 days ago following his meeting with the Egyptian ruler also falls within these efforts. He said that he "expects an extremely important role for Egyptian-U.S.-Israeli military cooperation in safeguarding security and stability in the Middle East in the light of the West's dependence on Arab oil." He said that he has found the Egyptian ruler enthusiastic about carrying out such a role.

This coincided with the tour of the Jewish Dr Henry Kissinger who sought to spread venom as he was touring some capitals, especially his statement about Jordan and his expectation that it will sit down at the Egyptian-Israeli negotiating table. All this is aimed at creating doubts and suspicions, which is the central aim of the U.S. policy of smashing and dismantling Arab strength.

In the economic field, too, there is ample evidence. There has been the fabricated uproar about oil prices and the threats to press for increased production so that Washington and the Western countries can exhaust Arab oil as quickly as possible.

In the field of psychological warfare the weapons that the parties to the Camp David alliance are using are extremely wicked and of great diversity. The most wicked thing, for example, is the claim that "what worries the U.S. policy planners is the outbreak of a foreign-backed mutiny in this (oil) area or an invasion by Soviet-controlled forces..." This implies that the U.S. policy is satisfied with the present regimes and considers them as supporting it, even in its policy of liquidating the Palestinian problem. This also implies instigation of an "outbreak of mutiny" that would justify U.S. intervention.

But if we think reasonably we would realize that the dangers about which the Americans are talking do not exist. Rather, it is they who are inventing such dangers in order to bring the Arabs to their knees, to humiliate them, to impoverish them and to break their back once and for all. This is because the Americans know very well that the Russians cannot ignore the importance of Arab oil to the West. They also realize that the Russians cannot--even supposing they so wish--fight a war, that would probably be nuclear, against the West. Therefore, it is clear that the purpose is to achieve U.S.-Zionist control over the Arabs and to prevent them in any way from asserting their presence and playing their role.

JAPANESE TRADE MINISTER CITED ON TALKS WITH MINISTERS

LD111300 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1215 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Masumi Esaki, Japanese minister of international trade and industry, today held intensified talks with the Kuwaiti leaders, but he denied that Japan has asked Kuwait to increase its oil exports.

Esaki told KUNA that the talks covered trade topics of concern to both countries and ways to consolidate economic relations between them on a basis that serves their common interests. They also dealt with the world oil situation. He added that his meetings with Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah, crown prince and prime minister, 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Atiqi, minister of finance and acting oil minister, and 'Abd al-Wahab an-Nafisi, minister of commerce and industry, took place in a cordial, frank atmosphere. Esaki, however, confirmed that Japan did not ask for an increase in Kuwaiti oil supplies.

Latest official statistics available here indicate that Kuwait's exports to Japan--consisting totally of oil--amounted in 1977 to about $2.5 billion while Kuwait's imports from Japan were about $1 billion.

PDRY

LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI LEAVES ADEN, COMMENTS ON TALKS

LD111544 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD/EA

[Text] Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the First of September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, left Aden this morning at the end of his 3-day visit to Democratic Yemen. Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was accorded a popular and official sendoff at Aden airport. Leading those who saw him off was brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, members of the Political Bureau and the Central Committee; members of the presidium of the Supreme People's Council, ministers, senior officials; and members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Aden.

Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the First of September Revolution, described his visit to Democratic Yemen as important. In a press statement made shortly before leaving Aden, he said: In our talks in Aden we reviewed and evaluated the results of the visits we made to a number of Arab states and exchanged views on the results of this tour.

He said that his talks with the officials in Democratic Yemen concentrated in earnest on Yemeni unity. He said: I feel confident that Yemeni unity is on the way to becoming a reality, particularly inasmuch as I saw the masses everywhere in the north and south cheering unity and the revolution. The officials of the two parts are sincerely implementing the will of the masses.

He stressed that Libya and its resources are absolutely at the disposal of Yemeni unity just as Libya's resources are at the disposal of Arab unity. He said: We consider that Yemeni unity is a step on the road toward Arab unity.

In conclusion he expressed gratitude on his own behalf and that of his delegation for the warm reception and friendly welcome accorded them during their visit to Democratic Yemen by the masses of our people and officials in our country.

Shortly before leaving Democratic Yemen, the brother leader of the First of September Revolution toured the little Aden refinery site accompanied by the mission of honor led by brother Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar, candidate member of the Political Bureau and defense minister. The ADEN NEWS AGENCY reports that a press communique on the visit of Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to Democratic Yemen will be issued later today.

Communique Issued

LD112046 Tripoli JANA in English 1837 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Aden, July 11, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--A press release was issued today at the end of the three-day visit by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution, to the Yemen People's Democratic Republic.

This visit is part of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's national action tour which included Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Yemeni Arab Republic and Yemen People's Democratic Republic.

The press release reads as follows:

"At the invitation of 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidential Committee of the Supreme People's Council, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution, and his delegation paid a high-level official visit to the Yemen People's Democratic Republic. This visit is part of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's national tour of a number of Arab countries from 14-16 Shaaban [9-11 July] 1388 from the death of the Prophet.

An official and popular reception was given to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi reflecting the genuine origins of the Yemeni people and their true brotherly feelings linking the Libyan Arab and Yemeni people. Meetings were held between Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il during which bilateral cooperation was discussed as well as Arab issues of destiny and common interest and the importance of merging the revolutions of the First of September and the 14th of October for the liberation national struggle.

The Libyan Arab and Democratic Yemeni sides held important talks in a friendly atmosphere dealing with bilateral relations at which they expressed satisfaction, and with promoting bilateral cooperation beneficial to the people in these countries in line with the progressive revolutionary transformations there and dealing with consolidating the Arab nation's struggle.

The two sides devoted special attention to the serious situation in the Arab region and reviewed the implications of the treasonous capitulatory treaty signed by the Egyptian regime with the Zionist enemy, this regime's unholy alliance with Zionism, imperialism and colonialism, and its violation of the Egyptian Arab people and the Arab nation's will, its ignoring of the sacrifices made in the holy struggle against Zionism and its allies.

The two sides reaffirmed their strong rejection of this treaty and its consequences for being a key link in the chain of the imperialist-Zionist conspiracy plotted against the Arab people's cause and for its denial of the Palestinian Arab people's rights and violation of the Arab League Charter, the Arab summit resolutions, the Charter for Joint Defence and U.N. resolutions.

The two sides reaffirmed their adherence to the principles and objectives of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation by supporting and implementing these resolutions and stressing their importance in the Arab struggle in order to foil the capitulatory treaty.

The two sides stressed the importance of implementing Baghdad summit resolutions, and the resolutions of the conference of the Arab foreign ministers and ministers of economy and the necessity of a unified Arab stand and unified Arab strategy to confront capitulatory solutions and the Zionist-imperialist challenges in the region.

The two sides expressed their support for the Palestinian Arab people's armed struggle against the racist (?Zionist) enemy and affirmed their firm stance towards their struggle to restore their rights to self-determination and to an independent state under the leadership of the P.L.O., their sole legitimate representative.

They also reiterated their support for the Palestinians' struggle inside the occupied land and the confrontation against capitulatory schemes plotted by the Egyptian regime in collaboration with (Israel) and American imperialism aimed at usurping the Palestinian land and at imposing the self-rule conspiracy to put an end to the Palestinian cause.

The two sides stressed the unity of the Yemeni people and territories in accordance with the Cairo agreement and the Tripoli and Kuwait declaration to be in the interest of the Yemeni people, their progress and prosperity, and to be a factor securing stability. Moreover, they stressed this unity to be a step towards the Arab nation's unity and a key force in the just revolutionary struggle of the nation.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi expressed his deep gratitude and appreciation for the great hospitality and warm welcome he and his delegation had received from 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and Yemeni officials and an invitation by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to the Yemeni head of state bo visit the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamaniriyah was accepted.

Al-Qadhdhafi Cables Thanks to Isma'il

LD112340 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, has received a cable of thanks from his brother, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the First of September Revolution, on the occasion of the latter's departure from Democratic Yemen at the end of his official visit. The following is the text of the cable:

We thank you profusely for the Arab reception and friendly welcome we were accorded during our stay in Aden. We are also grateful for the fraternal talks between us, which were held in full appreciation of our pan-Arab responsibilities.

We feel that these talks were very positive and will directly affect the Arab and Yemeni arenas. I also want to thank the fraternal masses of South Yemen for the reception accorded us in every street and quarter we passed through and visited. We affirm our stand on their side until Yemeni and Arab unity is achieved and the Arab nation restores its rights and liberates its land.

Finally, I wish you health and success and the Arab people in Southern Yemen progress and prosperity.

SAUDI ARABIA

RESTRICTIONS ON TOURISM TO EGYPT REPORTEDLY TO BE LIFTED

JN101857 Doha QNA in Arabic 1820 GMT 10 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Cairo, 10 July--The Egyptian weekly ASH-SHA'B newspaper says today that the Saudi Government has decided to lift a ban it had imposed earlier to limit Saudi tourists to Egypt.

The newspaper adds that groups of Saudi tourists are expected to arrive in Egypt to spend the month of Ramadan in Cairo.

QNA REPORTS ON IRAQI-SAUDI SECURITY TALKS

JN111446 Doha QNA in Arabic 1325 GMT 11 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Riyadh, 11 July--An Iraqi security delegation held talks today with Saudi security officials on ways of strengthening security relations between Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

The Iraqi delegation, which is composed of four senior officers of the security development center, arrived in Riyadh yesterday on a 1-week visit to Saudi Arabia.

UAE

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON UAE, SOMALI TALKS

JN101118 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0955 GMT 10 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 July--UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah has stated that the Somali-UAE talks revolved around bilateral relations and ways of strengthening them in all fields.

In a statement after the first Somali-UAE meeting held here this morning, 'Abdallah said: The Somali president explained the circumstances through which Somalia is passing. He added: UAE President Shaykh Zayid expressed the UAE's readiness to help Somalia solve its economic problems and to contribute in Somali development projects.

'Abdallah said: The two sides also discussed Arab and international issues of mutual interest.

AL NUHAYYAN GRANTS INTERVIEW TO LONDON-BASED PAPER

JN061731 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1514 GMT 6 Jul 79 JN

[Interview granted by UAE heir apparent and Deputy Commander in Chief of the armed forces Lt Gen Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid Al Nuhayyan to the London-based Arabic paper AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI, to be published in the 7 July issue; place and date of interview not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Is it really necessary to spend enormous amounts of money on the armed forces of a state that has no hostilities and whose population is rather small?

Answer: What we spend on building and further developing our armed forces is not as enormous as you said. What we spend on the armed forces does not really exceed the average, particularly if we take into consideration the national income. However, according to population, I believe, is not the correct criterion by which to determine funds spent on building the armed forces. We have to realize that the UAE plays a very significant role, therefore, it has become important and necessary to build a strong national army commensurate with the UAE's role.

We must underline the fact that we build a strong army not because we have any aggressive intentions but because we believe that weakness might encourage aggression. Also, even though at the present we do not face impending threats, who can tell what might happen in the future. Hence, it is our duty to watch with open eyes what is going on around us. Before the establishment of the UAE, we used to hear voices warning against a vacuum that would follow the British withdrawal from this area. Today we raise our voices loud and say were it not for the armed forces, who else could have filled that vacuum. It is our armed forces that were able to maintain stability. The main goal of building the UAE's armed forces and increasing its defensive ability is to defend ourselves, maintaining security and stability and living in peace among our brothers and neighbors.

Question: How would you evaluate the UAE's Armed Forces from the point of view of their number, armament, training and fighting ability? And what is your concept of an appropriate way to protect the UAE's long coasts?

Answer: The UAE's Armed Forces are only a few years old, and of course it's a brief period of time when compared with other armies. However, what we have accomplished to date in the fields of training, fighting ability and armament exceeds all expectations. In a considerably short period of time, we were able to train significant numbers of the national cadres whom we see at the present carrying out their duties on all levels and in various spheres. Increasing numbers of the UAE people are joining the armed forces daily.

The formation of a new army does not primarly depend on purchasing great amounts of warplanes and tanks; it rather depends on the army's ability to use such weapons. Our soldiers have repeatedly shown great ability to absorb the new weapons and this is due to their faith and national zeal. Moreover, our military institutes, particularly the Zayid ibn Sultan II Military College, contribute much to this great achievement.

In addition to the aforementioned, we frequently hold joint manuevers that include the various divisions of the armed forces. We delegate many officers to various Arab states to become acquainted with the level of training and development of other armies. In return, we provide members of our armed forces with all possible conditions for good living.

On protecting our coasts, I say that we are showing special interest in building our naval forces in order to protect our coast that stretches for hundreds of miles. This is done within the framework of a comprehensive strategy and in full coordination with the various gulf states.

Question: Have the UAE Armed Forces been finally unified?

Answer: During the previous stage the UAE Armed Forces have progressed thanks to the attention accorded to them by his highness the supreme commander, who is keen to provide the armed forces with all their requirements. The merging of the armed forces was completed along time ago. We are now in the phase of developing these armed forces.

Question: Do you believe the gulf area is exposed to any dangers. If so, what is the method to confront these dangers. Do you believe a defense pact would be beneficial to the gulf states?

Answer: The gulf area is one of the most important areas in the world because of its natural resources and of its special importance to the international community that needs its energy. From this premise, the great powers must realize that the gulf area should remain an area of peace in order to guarantee them the flow of oil and the safety of the oil sources. The gulf security is part of the world's security. In our opinion, however, gulf security is indivisible. Any dangers threatening any single gulf country will be a danger threatening the entire gulf area. For this reason, gulf leaders are doing their best to strengthen relations of brotherhood among the sons of the area through various forms of bilateral and collective cooperation, constant consultations and exchange of viewpoints. We in the UAE are cooperating with our brothers in the area with an open heart and mind. As for the defense pacts' policy, its futility has been proven in many parts of the world.

Question: Is there any intention to maintain the Arab Military Industries Organization [AMIO] without Egypt's participation, or will it be dissolved. What will be the fate of the contracts AMIO signed with some countries?

Answer: The decision adopted by the three countries, Saudi Arabia, the UAE and Qatar, explicitly states that AMIO will be legally dissolved and its assets liquidated. This is one of the painful decisions adopted in the current circumstances through which the Arab nation is passing. As for the fate of the contracts AMIO concluded with certain countries, this will be the task of the committee entrusted to liquidate AMIO and that is scheduled to meet in Paris this month.

SECOND SESSION AS-SADAT, BEGIN TALKS BEGIN 11 JULY

NC111041 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1028 GMT 11 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 11 July--The second session of the official talks between President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin began at Ra's at-Tin Palace here at 1145 today.

President as-Sadat arrived at the palace at 1125 accompanied by his grandson Sharif, who left the palace 5 minutes later.

Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and his accompanying delegation arrived 10 minutes later.

Begin was smiling and greeted newsmen with: Shalom, Shalom. After he was received by President as-Sadat and the newsmen and photographers were allowed to take pictures for a few minutes, the meeting began in the throne room of the palace.

Arrangements have been made for the press conference that is expected at the end of the talks between the president and Begin.

Press Conference

NC111340 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1244 GMT 11 Jul 79 NC

[Recorded "text" of 11 July press conference in Alexandria by Anwar as-Sadat and Menahem Begin--in English with superimposed Arabic translation, questions and answers from Arabic translation]

[Text] [As-Sadat] I take this opportunity to thank my friend the prime minister on his visit here, which has been really a very important one, and we have surveyed the whole situation. In the talks I raised two points with the prime minister; mainly: The first one was the settlements problem, and we differed on this. Despite this, we had a very extensive exchange of views. I also raised the question of southern Lebanon. Our position, as the prime minister knows, is that we are for the full integrity of Lebanon. We shall never agree on any partitioning, or anything that may cause any disintegration. Apart from this we had a very important talk. As I told you, we surveyed the whole situation. We have completed what we have really started in Al-'Arish, and the prime minister was kind enough to invite me to visit with him in Haifa at the end of August. I am very deeply grateful for this invitation so that we can continue what we have really started in Al-'Arish, here and in Haifa.

Before I end, let me tell you this: I take the opportunity also to express my gratitude to my friend Premier Begin for coming and visiting with me here and exchanging views for the future of the whole peace process and our honest intentions to achieve a comprehensive settlement and permanent peace in the area. Thank you.

[Begin] Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to express my deep gratitude to my dear friend the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt for the invitation and cordial hospitality he accorded me. In the last few days, we had two private talks. They are of great importance to the mutual relations between our countries in the future, and to our determination to go ahead devotedly, for peace between Egypt and Israel is real and forever.

We also had an exchange of views, as the president said, about our settlements in the areas, in my language, of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip. Each of us expressed his opinion about this and, as the president rightly said, they are not identical. We are free men. We can agree, and we can differ, and on this issue we agreed to differ. As far as southern Lebanon is concerned, I share unequivocally the opinion of the president. The territorial integrity of Lebanon should be preserved. We believe in and declare our adherence to (?this great measure). Events in Lebanon are of a unique character. The Christian minority was in danger of being wiped out. We helped them to save their lives and secure their future. But we do not want to see any disintegration of the state of Lebanon. As I said, President as-Sadat and I agree completely that the integrity of Lebanon should be preserved.

The second point in our talks: We agreed that we are permanently attacked by the so-called PLO, whose headquarters are in Beirut, and therefore anything that we have done up to now and have to do in future to defend our people [word indistinct] an absolutely legitimate, natural [word indistinct].

We had an exchange of views about the discussions on the right of the Palestinian Arabs (?to autonomy), and I characterized this part of the conversation perhaps as the most important. We should continue with the peacemaking process, normalization of relations between our two countries and the negotiations, as we signed our mutual commitment together with President Carter at Camp David.

And then I had the honor to invite the president to come to Haifa harbor, as I came to Alexandria harbor, with his yacht. And the president graciously accepted my invitation. We hope to play host to the president at the end of August, when we will continue our discussions--as it was done in Alexandria, Cairo, Jerusalem, Al-'Arish and Beersheba in real spirit of friendship of men who head the governments of their respective countries. Thank you.

[Question by Israeli television representative] Mr Prime Minister, would you please allow me to ask President as-Sadat a question in Arabic? Mr President, I am a representative of Israeli television. Will what has been discussed yesterday and today on autonomy push the talks on this subject forward?

[As-Sadat] Yes, certainly.

[Question] How? I mean, in what way?

[As-Sadat] I can say that our discussions touched on all aspects. I believe that the continuation of the discussions by the two delegations and my forthcoming meeting, God willing, with the prime minister in Haifa will complete this series. We have sufficient time to complete these discussions fully.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, do you accept the idea that some certain measures have to be taken in the West Bank and Gaza (?especially with regard to) free elections? What, in your opinion, are the most (?needed) measures to be taken now?

[Begin] I believe in democratic elections. We have held free elections more than once in our country. I am sure that these elections will be through secret ballot. In this way, we guarantee the democracy and freedom of elections. In the council elections, these elections have been held and some people were elected who maybe were not to our liking, but they were elected. The elections were free. Therefore, there will not be any kind of pressure. The elections will be completely democratic and free.

[Question] Do you accept international supervision of these elections?

[Begin] International supervision is not necessary to any extent whatsoever.

[Question] My name is Moses. I am a journalist from Tel Aviv. I would like to ask you a question, not a political question. What are you going to do about activating tourism between Egypt and Israel? Up till now, the number of visas that have been given to us is very small. Hundreds of Israelis would like to visit Egypt.

[As-Sadat] Well, yesterday we discussed this with the prime minister. This question is related to the policy of opening doors between us.

[Begin] I would like to add that yesterday, when I visited the synagogue in Alexandria, I saw some Jews who said: We would like to visit our people in Israel. I believe that they have a right to visit their people. This is a question of freedom of families. Therefore, I discussed this subject with President as-Sadat, and he promised me that every man and woman of the Jewish community in Alexandria, Cairo and elsewhere in Egypt would be able to visit their relations in Israel.

[Question] I want to ask the president and the prime minister, with their kind permission, whether during your discussions you dealt with the problem of achieving autonomy or self-government for the Palestinian Arabs, and whether you agree as to the extent of progress made to date in those special negotiations on Palestinian autonomy--whether the progress is sufficient, in your opinion?

[As-Sadat] For me, it is sufficient, yes, the progress. And I quite agree with the prime minister when he said that our talks today and yesterday were one of the most important talks we had. This can be continued in Haifa.

[Question] Can you explain why they were so (?important)?

[As-Sadat] I beg your pardon?

[Question] Why were they so important?

[As-Sadat] Why?

[Question] What is so important?

[As-Sadat] Well, I do not think the details can be--all the situation--can be put over the microphone.

[Begin] We have held two meetings and this proves the importance of the talks.

[Question by Israeli radio representatives] I would like to address a question in Arabic to President as-Sadat. Mr President, when do you expect the Arab states to adopt a unified stand for the first time in the service of the cause of peace and coexistence between the peoples and religions in the area? Do you see any signs of such a positive trend in the Arab arena or signs that some certain Arab states are abandoning their current rejectionist or hesitant stands with regard to the peace process? If you do not mind, I have another small question.

[As-Sadat] With regard to the Arab states, I would like to remind you that during the Basel meeting, they agreed for the first time on resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict by peaceful means. As for the rejectionist front, it will continue to reject. When I say the rejectionist front, I mean the Iraqis, Syrians, Libyans and the rest of those with them. As for the remainder of Arab states, I believe that the progress, which will be the fruit of our current efforts of pushing the peace process forward and agreement on autonomy, will undoubtedly have its effect and impact. However, I would like to say something. This is that Egypt has begun on the road and will not turn back ever. Egypt believes in achievement and not in slogans, speeches or emotions.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, as you know, your continued building of settlements on Arab land poses great problems to President as-Sadat, who wishes to present this peace agreement to his Arab brothers. Your defense minister has said in the Cabinet that these settlements are not important for Israel's security. How do you justify your continued building of these settlements?

[Begin] Your question is basically wrong. We have not acquired the land of others. [Journalist tries to interrupt but Begin continues] Please allow me to continue my answer. There is no reason for us to seize the land of others. The land on which we are building settlements is for the sake of security, which is our right. We took land which is barren, one great rock. Nobody has plowed or cultivated it at all. You cannot find any trace of agriculture on it. Therefore, we do not believe that we have done any wrong in having done so.

[Question] Then when you take the land of others when it is not cultivated, it is not wrong? [pause] What is Egypt's attitude toward the Third World now?

[As-Sadat] As it has always been. Egypt will continue to be Egypt. Perhaps you have heard my speech lately before my parliament when I spoke about what Egypt can achieve without the Arab world, and let us see what the Arab world can achieve without Egypt. This will always be valid. Regarding the field of the nonalinement movement and the nonalined conference, maybe you can remember that Egypt was one of this movement's founders. With us we had Sukarno, Nehru and Tito who are founders of the movement. Therefore, Egypt is one of the founders of the nonalined movement. It is absolutely useless for anyone to oppose this stand. As I have told you, Egypt will continue to be Egypt, as it was in the past, as it is at present and as it will be in the future. Thank you.

Begin Hosts Khalil

NC111941 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1919 GMT 11 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 11 July--Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin gave a banquet tonight in honor of Egyptian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil.

The banquet was attended by Hasan Kamil, chief of the presidential office; Dr 'Abd al-Hamid Hasan, minister of state for youth and head of the honorary escort mission; Dr Fu'ad Hilmi, the governor of Alexandria; and members of the delegation accompanying Begin.

Dr Mustafa Khalil arrived at As-Safa Palace at 2020. He was met by Begin, who told him: I thank you, Mr Prime Minister, for coming.

The banquet was described as a working dinner at which several subjects related to the autonomy discussions and normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel were discussed.

Menahem Begin will leave Alexandria at 1015 tomorrow.

Begin Departs

NC120834 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0823 GMT 12 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 12 July--Prime Minister Menahem Begin left Alexandria at 1015 today following a 3-day official visit to Egypt. An official farewell ceremony was held for the Israeli prime minister. He was seen off by Vice President Husni Mubarak, among others.

Menahem Begin was also seen off at the airport by the head of the Presidential Bureau, Hasan Kamil; Interior Minister Maj Gen Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il, Tourism Minister Dr Mahmud Amin 'Abd al-Hafiz; Minister of State for Youth and Sport Dr 'Abd al-Hamid Hasan; and the governor of Alexandria.

After the Israeli and Egyptian national anthems were played, the Israeli prime minister warmly bid farewell to the officials seeing him off. He then boarded his special plane to return home.

Mubarak Comments on Negotiations

NC121020 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1004 GMT 12 Jul 79 NC

[Excerpt] Replying to questions put by several journalists, Vice President Husni Mubarak said that the peace negotiations are proceeding along a sound basis.

Concerning the normalization of relations, Vice President Mubarak said: We are proceeding in accordance with the agreement. He added that President as-Sadat and Begin have agreed to expedite this matter.

RECONNAISSANCE TEAMS TO CHECK ISRAELI SINAI INSTALLATIONS

NC110945 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0708 GMT 11 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 11 Ju[illegible]-On Sunday, Egyptian military and civilian reconnaissance teams will begin checking [illegible] civilian and military installations inside the second Israeli withdrawal area in Si[illegible].

AL-AKHBAR says today that the Egyptian teams will meet with the Israeli teams supervising these installations at every post so as to familiarize themselves with administration procedures of all of them, ways of maintenance and operations, number of workers employed and to receive documents and records pertaining to them.

The paper adds that Brig Gen Safiy ad-Din Abu Shinaf, head of the Egyptian side in the joint Egyptian-Israeli military committee, will submit to Defense Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali a report on the joint committee's aerial reconnaissance activities carried out 2 days ago over the installations of the second withdrawal area in Sinai.

BEGIN SAYS OILFIELDS TO BE RETURNED 26 NOVEMBER

NC121003 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0935 GMT 12 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 12 July--Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin has stated that the Israeli Government has not yet studied the Vienna statement issued after the meeting of Bruno Kreisky, Willy Brandt and Yasir 'Arafat. This was contained in a statement which the Israeli prime minister made this morning at the St Stephen's Hotel in Alexandria.

Asked whether the issue of oil was discussed during the Alexandria talks, Begin said: Egypt will take over the oilfields on 26 November, and Israel will buy oil from Egypt according to world prices and without special treatment.

Begin said that he will inform President Carter by telephone this afternoon of the results of the Alexandria talks.

Begin went to the St Stephen's Hotel this morning to visit an Israeli journalist, Noah Moses, who was suffering intestinal trouble. Begin spent 30 minutes at the hotel.

MINISTER OF PETROLEUM MAKES STATEMENT ON PRODUCTION

NC120945 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0850 GMT 12 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 12 July--The minister of petroleum, Eng Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal, has announced that Egypt is currently producing about 25 million tons of petroleum--which exceeds the production of some oil-producing countries that are OPEC members. He added that Egypt does not currently see a need to join OPEC.

The petroleum minister made these statements to the weekly magazine, AL-MUSAWWAR.

He added that oil exploration and drilling carried out over the past few years have resulted in important discoveries of petroleum in southern Egypt and the western desert.

The petroleum minister added that thisyear's oil surplus amounts to $800 million and that this amount will increase to about $1.5 billion in 1982--following a $200 million deficit in 1973.

Engineer Hilal said that Egypt's oil production is sufficient for local consumption and that 50 percent of Egypt's oil production is being exported to foreign countries.

The petroleum minister called for drawing up a new energy strategy in Egypt and for searching for alternative sources of energy. He added that if this matter is not rectified, then Egypt will face many inconveniences before the year 2000. In this respect, engineer Hilal proposed the establishment of a supreme council for energy which will draw up plans for diversifying energy sources in order to draw up a comprehensive strategy for the forthcoming years.

SUDANESE MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC111119 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1025 GMT 11 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 11 July--This morning a delegation of the Egyptian-Sudanese joint operations committee arrived in Cairo. The delegation is headed by the assistant of the Sudanese chief of staff, Maj Gen Muhammad Suwar adh-Dhahab.

The delegation, which includes Rear Admiral Yusuf Husayn Ahmad and Maj Gen Muhammad Mirghani Tahir, will hold military discussions with Egyptian officials during their visit, which will last (?a few) days.

The Sudanese delegation was received at the airport by the chief of the operations department, Maj Gen Abu Sa'dah, and high-ranking officers of the armed forces.

MUBARAK MEETS WITH NYERERE AT CAIRO AIRPORT

NC111550 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Jul 79 NC

[Text] At 1310 today, Vice President Husni Mubarak met Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere at Cairo airport during his 1-hour stopover on his way to Rome to attend the international food conference. Nyerere will then go to Monrovia to head his country's delegation to the African summit conference which begins on 17 July.

Mubarak held talks with Nyerere on the current conditions in the African Continent.

Mubarak Makes Statement

NC111700 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Vice President Husni Mubarak has stated that his talks with Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere today dealt with all aspects of the situation in the African Continent, as well as with the African summit meetings to be held in Monrovia on 17 July.

The vice president said that President as-Sadat will meet with the Tanzanian president in Monrovia to discuss all aspects of the situation in Africa. Husni Mubarak emphasized Tanzania's support for the Middle East peace efforts.

BUTRUS GHALI GIVES INTERVIEW TO AKHIR SA'AH

NC111034 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0835 GMT 11 Jul 79 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 11 July--Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs and and head of the Egyptian delegation to the African foreign ministers meeting currently being held in Monrovia, has affirmed that Egypt is eager to bring about the success of these meetings.

In an interview published in AKHIR SA'AH Magazine today, Dr Ghali said that the importance of these meetings lies in the fact that they precede the nonalined foreign ministers summit conference, scheduled to be held in Havana in September. To this end it is necessary to coordinate the African positions and to agree on a unified African strategy during the meetings. Egypt particularly believes in the need for Africa's continued application of nonalined policy on the continent and avoidance of any attempts at division and polarization.

Dr Ghali said that Egypt will strongly oppose any foreign interference attempts in African affairs because such attempts are aimed at moving the cold war to Africa and threaten the nonalined policy adopted by the OAU. Dr Ghali affirmed that the majority of the African states have expressed support for both the Egyptian peace efforts and the Egyptian course for liberating the Arab territories and restoring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. He said: There is an important primary role the African Continent can play in supporting the current peace efforts: This would be bringing pressure to bear on Israel so as to enable the Palestinains to exercise their right of self-determination.

To a question on Africa's position on Egypt's idea to form an African force to supervise the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai in the event the Soviet Union uses the right to veto on 24 July the renewal of UNEF's mandate in Sinai, Dr Ghali said: It is logical and natural that Egyptian thinking should go toward seeking the help of African forces to supervise the phases of Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, because Egypt is an African state and the withdrawal will be taking place from African territory.

As for Egypt's position on Israel's call on some African states to restore diplomatic relations, Dr Ghali said: The African states made their decision to sever relations with Israel because of its obduracy, continued occupation of Arab territories and refusal to recognize Palestinian rights. Egypt is confident that the African states will continue to take measures that will give impetus to efforts to establish a comprehensive and permanent peace.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MONROVIA SUMMIT CONFERENCE

NC111948 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1920 GMT 11 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 11 July--An Egyptian delegation led by Presidential Office Secretary Nur ad-Din Farghali left Cairo for Monrovia tonight. It will prepare for President Anwar as-Sadat's visit to the Liberian capital to attend the African summit conference, which begins there 17 July.

ECONOMY MINISTER AS-SAYIH LEAVES FOR BUCHAREST

NC101830 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1740 GMT 10 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 10 July--Dr Hamid as-Sayih, minister of economy and foreign trade, left Cairo today for Bucharest to head the Egyptian delegation to the ministerial level meetings of the joint Egyptian-Romanian committee for economic cooperation, which begin tomorrow.

Dr as-Sayih said that the visit is within the framework of economic cooperation between the two countries to promote trade relations. These relations have developed in the last few years, and the volume of trade between Egypt and Romania in 1978 amounted to about $150 million. Dr as-Sayih added that during the visit a long-term 5-year agreement for technical and economic cooperation will be signed between the two countries.

FORMER CHIEF OF STAFF INTERVIEWED ON CONDITIONS IN EGYPT

ID111443 London 23 JULY in Arabic 9 Jul 79 pp 12,13 ID

[Interview granted by former Egyptian Chief of Staff Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili to a 23 JULY correspondent--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Political observers consider you one of As-Sadat's fiercest opponents and most dangerous to him. What are your political objectives?

Answer: My political objective is to topple As-Sadat's regime and to seek to replace it by a genuinely democratic regime.

Question: As-Sadat claims that his regime is democratic. Will you explain to us your concept on democracy, and what are the principal differences between the democratic regime you propose and the present regime in Egypt?

Answer: As-Sadat only pays lip service to democracy while his regime is anything but democratic. Experience has proved the failure of the presidential system in Egypt.

The sweeping powers As-Sadat is enjoying in Egypt under this system make him a tyrannical ruler, and because of these sweeping powers, the country has entered a vicious circle. As a result, mercenaries, power seekers and sycophants rally around him. They applaud his actions and compete in pleasing him. In his turn he rigs the elections and attacks his opponents. The more such people become submissive and hypocritical, the more As-Sadat becomes tyrannical and arrogant.

Question: Do you believe that the presidential system in Egypt is responsible for supressing democracy?

Answer: The presidential system in Egypt is different from the presidential system adopted in a real democracy. The presidential system in the United States and France has succeeded, because democracy in those countries is deep-rooted. The head of state in those countries does not have the same sweeping powers that As-Sadat has. There are also powerful democratic institutions, and there is freedom of expression. But the presidential system in the Latin American countries has failed because conditions there are similar to ours.

Question: Does this mean that the democracy you are advocating permits the formation of parties expressing all trends?

Answer: Democracy is indivisible and knows no half measures. Democracy means allowing everybody to express his opinion freely, be he leftist or rightist. Only a democratic regime can create an atmosphere permitting free dialog between the various views and ideologies.

Question: As-Sadat has asked the new People's Assembly to introduce amendments to the constitution. What is your opinion of the present constitution and the amendments which As-Sadat has proposed?

Answer: As-Sadat's announcement regarding the need to amend the constitution is one of those stage acts which As-Sadat is adept at writing and producing. He had control over the selection of the present People's Assembly members, thanks to the restrictions and undemocratic measures he adopted against whomever opposed him. Therefore, the present national assembly cannot be the true representative of all Egyptian trends and, consequently, is not qualified to draft a new constitution or make any radical changes in the present constitution.

Question: What is the ideology to which you belong?

Answer: I was one of the free officers who took part in the 23 July 1952 revolution. Following the revolution's success I went back to the army barracks as a professional soldier until I left the armed forces in 1963. From 1964 to this day I have not been a member of any party, but I consider the Nasirites as the people closest to my political viewpoints, although I disagree with them in my interpretation of democracy.

I do not rule out the possibility of forming a political party in the future when the time is suitable for doing so. The principles of the party that I will call for will center on democracy and socialism. I imagine that this party would resemble a Western socialist party in which socialism is practiced within a democratic regime.

Question: What type of socialism are you advocating?

Answer: Real socialism always aims at increasing production and just distribution. There is a wide discrepancy in incomes in Egypt. While some of the fortunate ones make millions a year, the great majority of the people are almost starving. The present system in Egypt is like the law of the jungle. Foreign capital is devouring national capital without adding anything to it. National capital, having been unable to compete with foreign capital, has turned toward making a quick profit, that does not rule out the exploitation of the toiling masses. The workers, peasants and junior employees are the class that is crushed by this violent conflict which As-Sadat calls "openness." They are unable to defend their interests and rights. These toiling forces will not be able to obtain their fair share of wealth and income unless they have powerful trade unions and parties to defend their interests. Therefore, I demand that the right to strike should be guaranteed to all factions as is the case in the democratic societies. The strike weapon will insure for these factions fairness of distribution, improved working conditions and the linking of wages to production and prices. This is the socialism that I call for and which is radically different from the socialism As-Sadat claims.

KUWAITI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES, CONVEYS MESSAGE

JN101726 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1705 GMT 10 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 10 July--President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr today received a written message from Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah. President al-Bakr received the message in an audience this evening with Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi and the Kuwaiti ambassador in Baghdad.

The Kuwaiti foreign minister arrived here this evening as part of a tour of Arab states. His tour has already included Jordan and Syria.

In a statement to an INA correspondent, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said that the message deals with current Arab developments in general and bilateral relations in particular. He added that while in Baghdad, he will hold talks with his Iraqi counterpart to discuss means of further strengthening bilateral relations.

As-Sabah Departure

JN111054 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1038 GMT 11 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 11 July--Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Baghdad for Kuwait at noon today at the end of a short visit to Iraq during which he conveyed a message to President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr from Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, amir of Kuwait. Shaykh Sabah said that the message deals with the Arab situation in general and relations between the two fraternal countries in particular.

Shaykh Sabah added that he determined through his talks with President al-Bakr and other Iraqi officials that Kuwait and Iraq are following a policy committed in its goals and content to the interests of the Arab nation. He emphasized the significance of continued Arab meetings to discuss the Arab situation in light of the resolutions of the Baghdad summit conference.

BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN101936 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1930 GMT 10 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 10 July--Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet arrived in Baghdad this evening on a 2-day visit to Iraq. While in Baghdad, the Belgian minister will hold talks with various Iraqi officials dealing with bilateral relations and means of further developing Iraqi-Belgian cooperation.

Talks Begin

JN111316 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 11 July--Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet has declared that a just peace in the Arab area cannot be achieved unless the Zionists withdraw from all occupied Arab areas and the national rights of the Palestinian people are regains. This was said during the talks which began here today between the Belgian foreign minister and his Iraqi counterpart, Dr Sa'dun Hammadi.

A Foreign Ministry source has said that the two sides emphasized the significance of achieving Arab unity and the unity of Europe since this would serve the interests of the Arab and European peoples and contribute to the achievement of world peace and progress. The two sides also discussed ways to develop bilateral relations and joint cooperation in the political and economic fields. They also discussed current international issues.

The Belgian foreign minister arrived in Baghdad yesterday.

Husayn, Simonet Meeting

JN111750 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1725 GMT 11 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 11 July--Revolution Command Council Vice Chairman Saddam Husayn received here today Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet. They reviewed bilateral relations, cooperation in various fields and ways to expand and promote this cooperation in the interest of the peoples in the two friendly countries. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi and the Belgian ambassador in Baghdad.

Industry Minister Meets Simonet

JN111848 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1825 GMT 11 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 11 July--Muhammad 'Ayish, Revolution Command Council member and minister of industry and minerals, met here today with Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet, who is visiting Iraq. During the meeting 'Ayish and Simonet reviewed bilateral relations in the industry field and implementation of development projects conducted by Belgian companies in Iraq.

SADDAM HUSAYN RECEIVES LIBYAN ENVOY WITH MESSAGE

Baghdad INA in Arabic 1640 GMT 11 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 11 July--Revolution Command Council Vice Chairman Saddam Husayn received here this evening Maj al-Khuwaylidi, commander of the people's army in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Al-Humaydi conveyed an oral message to the vice chairman from Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi dealing with latest developments in the Arab arena. During the meeting a discussion was held on relations between the two fraternal countries and ways to strengthen them so as to bolster the Arab nation's struggle in confronting its enemies. The meeting was attended by Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and minister of public works and housing, and the Libyan charge d'affaires in Baghdad.

Envoy Departs

JN111757 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1740 GMT 11 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 11 July--Maj al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, commander of the people's army in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, left Baghdad for Damascus this evening following a brief visit to Iraq. In a statement to INA prior to his departure, Maj al-Humaydi said he conveyed an oral message to Revolution Command Council vice chairman Saddam Husayn dealing with the Arab situation in general and relations between the two fraternal countries. He also briefed the vice chairman on results of the Libyan leader's current tour of several Arab countries.

Major al-Humaydi was seen off at the airport by Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and minister of public works and housing, and the Libyan charge d'affaires in Baghdad.

BAGHDAD PAPERS SAY IRAN SEEKS ROLE OF POLICEMAN IN AREA

JN111004 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 11 Jul 79 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 11 July--In their commentaries today, Iraqi papers discuss the question of the "escalation of disputes in Iran" and the significance of the Iranian anti-Arab statements.

The newspaper ATH-THAWRAH says: The general crisis which the Iranian regime is suffering is becoming deeper and bigger. The more the racist and aggressive centers of power attempt to decide the dispute in their favor and reach a dominant position, the more this crisis will be aggravated.

ATH-THAWRAH adds: This domination would enable racist forces to be in a position of power to implement their policies against those opposing them in the area. Above all, this would mean liquidation of the anti-imperialist movement of the Iranian people, who are aspiring to achieve their legitimate national demands as well as elimination of all trends opposing efforts to make Iran a policeman guarding imperialist interests in the area.

The newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH says: As indicated by acute contradictions between their words and deeds regarding the rights of the Iranian nationalities, the organs of the Iranian regime are trying to find the necessary justifications to arouse and provoke these nationalities, and consequently to give military commanders the green light to confront these nationalities with various means of repression and terror.

AL-JUMHURIYAH adds: The Iranian regime has deliberately raised the old threats regarding the Arab Gulf. It even went beyond this and is making threats against other Arab countries, thus violating all international norms and charters as well as inalienable history and geographic rights.

AL-JUMHURIYAH continues: Several leaders of the new regime have clearly revealed their racist leanings and aggressive stands by supporting imperialist, reactionary and agent regimes.

Iranian-Egyptian Rapprochement Attacked

JN120832 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0735 GMT 12 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 12 July--In today's edition, the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH has declared that Iranian authorities are now seeking rapprochement with As-Sadat and are cooperating with him, thereby overlooking the question of his offer to grant asylum to the shah.

The paper explains that some high-ranking officials within the Iranian power structure are working to establish new Iranian-Egyptian relations based on the joint interests of the As-Sadat and Iranian regimes and within the framework of full cooperation and coordination in the political and information fields. They are also working to coordinate important strategic issues related to the area's conditions and the interests of the imperialist West.

The paper says that the decision by Tehran authorities to allow As-Sadat's press into Iranian markets was the outcome of an undeclared agreement according to which As-Sadat's information media would not attack the conditions in Iran or the new rulers.

The paper stresses that the question of Iran's openness to thoughts of defeatism, acquiescence and capitulation as represented by As-Sadat is part of the process of intellectual and cultural subversion carried out by ruling authorities in Tehran to distort liberation ideas and concepts which have begun to appear in the minds of the Iranian people. The paper also stresses that this openness is part of the preparations to restore full relations with the As-Sadat regime, which were severed for well-known reasons. However, all the cards of the new rulers, particularly their relationship with U.S. imperialism and its designs in the area, have now been exposed.

PROGRESSIVE FRONT ISSUES STATEMENT ON 14 JUL ANNIVERSARY

JN111421 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1315 GMT 11 Jul 79 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 11 July--The Iraqi Progressive Nationalist Front has stressed that current pan-Arab conditions call for more cohesion and solidarity between the various progressive and nationalist powers as well as more preparations to carry out the responsibilities of struggle.

In a statement issued today on the 21st anniversary of the 14 July revolution, the 11th anniversary of the 17-30 July revolution and the 6th anniversary of the front's establishment, the Progressive Nationalist Front said that it is fully aware of its increasing duties compatible with the revolution's increasing missions and achievements.

The Progressive Nationalist Front noted the suspicious imperialist military activities on the area's boundaries. It stressed that the recent statements of senior U.S. officials on occupying the oil wells in the Arab Gulf reveal premeditated threats against the Arab nation and its revolutionary movement. The front explained that these threats are no more a secret and are in accordance with the U.S. aggressive imperialist scheme. Talking about the recent anti-Arab statements that came out of Tehran, the front emphasized that the Iranian regime's role on the Arab homeland's boundary and the recent threats made by senior Iranian officials against the Arab Gulf--particularly voicing once again the claim for Bahrain, the three islands and the gulf--reflects the new imperialist strategy against the Arab nation.

The front stressed that U.S. imperialist strategy is primarily aimed at toppling the Iraqi revolution, since Iraq forms the spearhead of the pan-Arab struggle against all powers hostile to the Arab people's aspirations.

The front referred to the irresponsible stands of the Iraqi Communist Party against the revolution and said that the Communist Party used methods of deception and instigation against the revolution. The front added that progressive nationalist forces in Iraq and the Arab homeland have condemned these stands which have only led to the further weakening and collapse of the Communist Party. The front said that the rank and file have left the party after discovering its erroneous political line, which is contrary to the interests of the masses. Thus, the party is now seeking supporters among those forces which have been discarded by the people and the revolution because of their association with the imperialist and Zionist forces and whose hands are stained with the blood of our people.

The front pointed out that the voluntary withdrawal of any side from the front and its deviation from national unanimity will not affect the front, which has become increasingly active recently. The front's experiment, to which the leader of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party has given all his support and attention, has established deep and firm roots because it was created by the will of the people and by those forces which truly represent the interests of the people.

INFORMATION MINISTER LEAVES FOR BELGRADE

JN101344 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah today left Amman for Belgrade at the head of an information delegation visiting Yugoslavia for several days.

Abu 'Awdah said that the aim of the visit is coordination between Jordan and Yugoslavia, in their capacity as members of the Governmental Coordinating Bureau of the nonalined countries.

Abu 'Awdah said that this coordination falls within the context of the goals of the bureau and preparations for the nonalined summit conference which will be held in Havana. He added that the question of the new international information system is one of the most important topics listed on the agenda.

Abu 'Awdah explained that the nonalined countries, like the developing countries, have special views on the present international information system, which does not achieve a balance between the advanced and developing countries. He said there is a strong link between the new international information system and the proposed international economic order, which the world showed interest in at the United Nations.

Abu 'Awdah said that his talks with Yugoslav officials will deal with ways to develop relations in information between Jordan and Yugoslavia.

AD-DUSTUR COMMENTS ON U.S. DIALOG WITH PLO

JN110940 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 11 Jul 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "An American Call To Liberate the U.S. Administration," AD-DUSTUR says in an article today: It seems that for the first time, the Israeli embargo imposed on Washington's relations with the Palestinians is now facing public opposition in the United States. This conclusion can be reached from the call by the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR to President Carter's administration, to recognize and to enter into a direct dialog with the PLO. This call will naturally cause a furious reaction in Israel and among the Zionist circles in the United States because opposition to this embargo is tantamount to an attempt to break the Israeli chain restraining the U.S. administration in its dealings with the Palestinians. Israel is eager to keep this chain and even describes it as among the pledges made by the then Secretary of State Kissinger, as a price for the second disengagement agreement with Egypt.

AD-DUSTUR adds: It is also likely that the anticipated reaction will escalate into a fierce and organized campaign, particularly since there is now an international trend toward recognizing and entering into a direct dialog with the PLO. Such a dialog occurred in Vienna a few days ago. This international trend is also demonstrated by the study being made by Mrs Thatcher's government in Britain on future relations with the PLO.

AD-DUSTUR concludes: The estrangement between the U.S. administration and the PLO is no more than a phenomenon of the Zionist domination of the United States. What remains to be said is that the U.S. administration needs to take a courageous step to deal with the Palestinian people. Such a step--if it is ever taken--will certainly mean the beginning of change in the right direction.

AD-DUSTUR SPECULATES ON CONTENT OF AS-SADAT-BEGIN TALKS

JN120740 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 12 Jul 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] AD-DUSTUR today says: President as-Sadat and Menahem Begin yesterday concluded their closed talks in Alexandria and parted with a new date to meet at the end of next month, when the Egyptian President will go to Haifa to resume the talks.

AD-DUSTUR adds: Regarding the statements made by As-Sadat and Begin at their press conference, two major points should be noted. The first is that the Egyptian president said his talks with Begin in Alexandria were the most important they had ever held. The second point is the declaration of their differences over the construction of settlements in occupied Arab areas and Israel's military action in southern Lebanon.

AD-DUSTUR explains: These two points are obviously contradictory and prompt one to ask: How can these talks be described as the most important ever held, while at the same time they failed to deal with the two most important topics--Israeli settlements and the aggression against southern Lebanon?

AD-DUSTUR adds: The significance of any political talks is necessarily judged by their results. The declaration of failure to reach a solution regarding these two topics removes any significance from the talks. Therefore, another question is raised: Were other secret matters agreed on? If this is so, and if these matters are legal and honorable, in whose interests is it to shroud them in secrecy?

AD-DUSTUR continues: No one can exclude the possibility that As-Sadat and Begin were tempted to discuss Senator Jackson's proposal that Egypt and Israel protect the Arab oilfields. This possibility is particularly valid because Jackson made this proposal during his visits to Egypt and Israel, where he met with As-Sadat and Begin only a few days before they met in Alexandria. Needless to say, discussing such a proposal is not an honorable thing and cannot be made public, at least for the time being.

In any event, judging by the declared results, the As-Sadat-Begin talks can be regarded as a failure. If it is true that the talks are extremely significant--as the Egyptian President has described them--then this significance could be based on the discussion of the suspect Jackson proposal. This would mean that the talks are worse than an unforgivable sin.

AL-QADHDHAFI VISIT TO LEBANON POSTPONED

NC120925 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 12 Jul 79 NC

[Text] This morning, an official Lebanese source stated that His Excellency Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan al-Jamahiriyah, had expressed a desire to visit Lebanon to meet with His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis. However, circumstances dictated, after contacts between the two sides, that this visit not be given consideration at present and be postponed until a date to be set later.

Relations May Be Broken

NC120936 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0915 GMT 12 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Will Beirut break off relations with Tripoli before Tripoli breaks off relations with Beirut? President Sarkis has canceled Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Lebanon and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has been officially informed of disagreement over the agenda, which included a discussion of the subject of the disappearance of Imam Musa as-Sadr, at the request of the Lebanese higher authorities. The Lebanese authorities had made the discussion of the question of the disappearance of Imam Musa as-Sadr contingent on the materialization of the visit.

According to information received by the Voice of Lebanon, Lebanon is moving in the direction of breaking off its relations with Libya before Libya breaks off its relations with Lebanon.

LEBANESE FRONT REJECTS EXCLUSION FROM CABINET

NC102018 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1915 GMT 10 Jul 79 NC

[Text] The Lebanese Front today rejected any attempt to exclude it from the new government. Had it not been for the existence, role and steadfastness of the front, those currently tackling the question of the government would not have been present.

Regarding the formation of a new government without the participation of the Lebanese Front, former President Camille Sham'un said: They will be held responsible and we will have a say when things happen.

Asked his views on reported proposals for a six-member leaders cabinet, Sham'un said: This formula was stillborn. Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil said: It is regrettable to see attempts to impose a foreign rule over a national one, in order to exclude the factions which have struggled and sacrificed for Lebanon.

UN DELEGATE SUBMITS COMPLAINT TO SECURITY COUNCIL

NC120830 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 12 Jul 79 NC

[Text] According to New York reports, Lebanon's permament UN delegate, Ambassador Ghassan Tuwayni, has submitted a complaint to the Security Council president concerning the situation in the south and the continuation of Israeli shelling and intervention.

The complaint refers to the violence which the UN forces encountered hindering the talks between the United Nations and the Lebanese Government regarding implementation of UN resolutions 425 and 450. The complaint points out that Lebanon reserves the right to call for an emergency Security Council session if the situation in the south continues to deteriorate.

RIGHTWING FRONT MASSING AGAINST DETERRENT FORCES

JN111128 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1050 GMT 11 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 11 July--It was reported here today that the Lebanese rightwing front is massing military forces with artillery and missiles in front of the areas where the Arab Deterrent Forces are taking up positions in the Tanwarin area, 100 km north of Beirut.

Press sources have said that by this action, the Lebanese rightwing front is preparing to fight battles in this area, so it can achieve military gains similar to those it achieved earlier in the Al-'Aqurah area.

ARMY SUPPLY ROUTE IN SOUTH REPORTED CUT OFF

NC112038 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 11 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Reports from southern Lebanon indicate that the so-called Arab Army of Lebanon, the Palestinian and leftist forces have cut off the supply route of the Lebanese Army in the south. The reports add that the Lebanese Army declared a state of alert within its ranks after receiving information about planned clashes.

It is recalled that yesterday, Officer Muhammad Slim said that the Arab Army of Lebanon will prevent any member of the Lebanese Army from entering or leaving the south.

VOL REPORTS ARTILLERY FIRE IN SOUTH

NC112040 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 11 Jul 79 NC

[Text] It was reported from southern Lebanon that long range artillery fire was concentrated on the Kafr Rumman area, causing several casualties.

ISRAELI ARTILLERY SHELLS TYRE, OTHER SOUTHERN VILLAGES

NC120702 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 12 Jul 79 NC

[Excerpt] Our correspondent in Sidon, Muhammad al-Asad, is now on the line to report on the latest developments in the south.

[Al-Asad--begin recording] At 0100 today, Israeli artillery shelled the city of Tyre. Two shells fell in the northwestern part of city center. No damage worth mentioning was caused. Israeli artillery and the artillery of the border strip forces shelled An-Nabatiyah and the Ar-Rihan forest near Al-'Ayshiyah last night, as well as the villages of Yuhmur, Kafr Tibnit and Arnun. [end recording]

MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD MEMBERS KILLED AFTER PLANTING BOMBS

JN111255 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1245 GMT 11 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--Three criminals of the Muslim Brotherhood party, wanted by the authorities, this morning placed two bombs in front of two centers of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Damascus. Several citizens chased them and directed the security authorities to them. The security authorities were quick to pursue and surround them, in cooperation with the citizens. Two of the criminals were killed and the third was wounded. No damage was done by the bombs.

AL-QADHDHAFI ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS, MEETS WITH AL-ASAD

JN111236 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 11 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--Libyan Leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Damascus from Aden at 1200 today. His Excellency president Hafiz al-Asad fled those meeting Al-Qadhdhafi at Damascus International Airport. Al-Qadhdhafi was also met by the deputy prime ministers, several ministers and the head of the Libyan Relations Office in Damascus.

Al-Asad and Al-Qadhdhafi went to the guest palace where they held a meeting. The meeting was attended on the Syrian side by 'Adb Al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and on the Libyan side by Maj al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi.

Meeting with Al-Asad

JN120642 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 12 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Libyan Leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi will leave for Beirut today to meet with President Ilyas Sarkis. He will return to Damascus after the meeting. Presidents Hafiz Al-Asad and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi held a closed meeting at 2000 yesterday in the presidential palace. The two presidents assessed the results of Al-Qadhdhafi's tour of Arab countries, reviewed ways to strengthen the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, and discussed the current situation in the Arab area and ways to strengthen bilaterial relations. Part of the meeting was attended by Maj Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the armed forces and defense minister.

SYRIA RECOGNIZES REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT IN NICARAGUA

JN111135 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 11 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--An authoritative source at the Syrian Foreign Ministry has stated that the Syrian Arab Republic has followed with all sympathy and support the struggle of the people of Nicaragua under the leadership of the Sandinist revolutionary liberation movement against the tyranny of dictator Somoza. The source announced the Syrian Goverment's full recognition of the revolutionary government of Nicaragua and wished the government success in achieving the aspirations and hopes of the Nicaraguan people.

AL-BA'TH COMMENTS ON AS-SADAT-BEGIN ALEXANDRIA MEETING

JN111031 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 11 Jul 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] In its "Events" column, AL-BA'TH comments on the meeting between As-Sadat and terrorist Begin in Alexandria. The paper says: A new stage of the Camp David conspiracy, under the title of implementing the so-called autonomy in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, began with the As-Sadat-Begin meeting in Alexandria yesterday. The Alexandria meeting crowns a series of meetings held in Alexandria and Herzliyya alternately, meetings which left the matter of final approval to As-Sadat and Begin. Therefore, the current meeting is being held only to sign the minutes of the previous meetings and thus will become the harbinger of the beginning of implementation of a new stage in the conspiracy. The paper adds: The U.S. partner is absent from the meeting because everything has already been settled and there is no need for the U.S. side to attend, particularly since the United States is currently carrying out other tasks in the interests of the negotiations. These tasks are aimed at finding Arabs who will be ready to support As-Sadat and complete the conspiracy, because Egypt's isolation from the Arab world--if it continues--will cause the implementation of the conspiracy to be suspended. In light of this, the United States has begun suspect maneuvers on the political, economic and military levels. These maneuvers range from deceptive diplomatic maneuvers to threatening or inciting the Arabs to agree to As-Sadat's capitulatory policy and his defeatist treaty with the Zionist enemy. The United States is thus making efforts to achieve progress in the negotiations by having other Arabs join these negotiations.

The paper concludes: Syria, which stands fast against all the conspiracies directed against the Arab nation, is determined to continue to maintain this pan-Arab position, to confront and foil this new stage of the conspiracy and to achieve victory.

DEPUTY MINISTER MEETS WITH GDR TRADE DEPUTY MINISTER

JN112000 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 11 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs Jamil Shayya today met with GDR Foreign Trade Deputy Minister (Dr Schumann) who is visiting Syria. They reviewed bilateral economic relations, topics on the agenda of the fourth session of the Syrian-GDR Joint Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation to be held in Berlin and the progress of industrial projects being implemented in cooperation with the GDP.

CYPRIOT FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS

JN120940 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 12 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--Cypriot Foreign Affairs Minister Nikolaos Rolandhis arrived in Damascus this morning, heading a delegation of several Cypriot officials on a 3-day official visit to Syria. Rolandhis was met at Damascus international airport by 'Abk Al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and several high-ranking Foreign Ministry officials.

LIBYA

JALLUD RECEIVES VISITING NICARAGUAN DELEGATION

ID111522 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Jul 79 ID

[Text] This morning at the Peoples Palace in Tripoli Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud received the delegation of the Nicaraguan provisional national government which is currently visiting Libya.

During the meeting, which was attended by the brother head of the External Liaison Office at the Secretariat General of the People's Congress, the latest developments in Nicaragua and the struggle waged by the Sandinist front in the face of Somoza's fascist rule were discussed. Staff Major Jallud confirmed to the delegation Libya's firm stand toward consolidating the struggle of the Nicaraguan people against the rule of agent Somoza and its support for the world liberation movements in their struggle against all sorts of despotism and suppression.

The members of the Nicaraguan delegation expressed high appreciation to the First of September Revolution and its leader brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi for their honorable stand toward the Nicaraguan people under the leadership of the Sandinist front against fascist Somoza.

EEC OFFICIAL LEAVES TRIPOLI AFTER 3-DAY VISIT

ID111110 Tripoli JANA in English 0810 GMT 10 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Tripoli, July 11, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Mr. Claude Sichone, a member of the EEC committee on developing countries left Tripoli yesterday ending his three-day visit to the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. During his visit he held talks on the honourable stands of the Jamahiriyah which has adopted a new world economic order far from the control of imperialist monopolies.

The EEC official was seen off by the secretary of the General People's Committee for Planning, the assistant undersecretary for political affairs and a representative from the European Department at the Foreign Secretariat.

MAURITANIA

RESTRICTIONS EASED ON CURFEW, DETAINEES

ID102300 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 10 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and Minister of the Interior Lt Col Dia Amadou gave explanations relating to matters in the speech of the first deputy chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and prime minister. The explanations dealt with the measure [word indistinct]:

1. Making the curfew effective from 2400 instead of 2200.

2. Releasing 22 detainees who were held following the disturbances in some secondary schools and [word indistinct].

3. Stopping proceedings against some [words indistinct] and lifting the house arrest of others: Two of these in Atar, two in [name indistinct] and one in Nouakchott.

MOROCCO

BOUCETTA ADDRESSES NEWSMEN BEFORE LEAVING FOR OAU SUMMIT

LD101414 Rabat MAP in English 1240 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, July 10 (MAP)--M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan foreign affairs minister, left here Tuesday for Monrovia, where he will preside over the Moroccan delegation at the OAU's ministerial conference.

Boucetta told newsmen that since the creation of the OAU, Morocco has regularly participated in the debates of the ministerial conference on African questions. The OAU's ministerial conference will discuss several problems, said Boucetta, adding that Morocco, who has sheltered several meetings, will expose before the African nations the Arab and Islamic points of view on a number of questions, among which was the defense of Africa, to which Morocco brings a positive support, and other economic questions.

Regarding the tension prevailing in Northwest Africa, the Moroccan minister affirmed that Morocco has always maintained that this question be discussed in an African framework. He indicated that Morocco's position with regard to the successive aggressions against its territorial integrity, and that of Mauritania, has always been clear.

The Moroccan minister further said that he will explain Morocco's position, and will try to convince the OAU's foreign affairs ministers of the accuracy of the Moroccan cause. Boucetta concluded by affirming that Morocco has been a great support for Africa, and it will continue to work for the continent's unity and progress.

SUDAN

BRITISH MINISTER OF STATE LUCE ARRIVES 11 JUL

JN111044 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 11 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 11 July--Richard Luce, British secretary of state for African affairs, arrived here yesterday evening on a visit to Sudan.

In a statement on arrival, the British official stated that Sudan is playing an important role in Africa. He added: President Numayri has great experience in solving African problems. He added that he and President Numayri will review problems facing Africa, particularly East Africa and Zimbabwe. He also said that he will discuss with President Numayri the issue of Ugandan refugees who are currently residing in Sudan.

Meeting With Numayri

JN111515 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 11 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 11 July--Today President Numayri reviewed with Richard Luce, British secretary of state for African affairs, the Zimbabwe problem and exchanged viewpoints on its current situation.

During the meeting, President Numayri and the British official agreed on the best peaceful means to settle this problem.

BEGIN REMARKS ON MEETING WITH AS-SADAT

TA110924 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 11 Jul 79 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Begin says that there was progress in the direction of normalization in his meeting last night with President as-Sadat. Mr Begin says the reality of peace deviates from the frameworks written into the treaty. He made the remarks this morning in Alexandria at a meeting with newspaper editors from Israel who are accompanying him. Mr Begin further disclosed that in his talk with President as-Sadat they discussed the situation in our area, the questions of the autonomy, the settlements and the attitude of the Arab countries toward the peace agreement. He explained that on the last item his and President as-Sadat's evaluations are very close. However, he refused to say what was said on the matter of the settlements.

On the autonomy question, it was agreed that the two leaders would let the committee conduct the deliberations on their own and they would intervene only if needed. Mr Begin repeated his promise to take the military government out of Gaza and decide on a site for it near the town. It was also agreed to examine the possibility of establishing railroad lines which would permit a direct line to operate between Cairo and Lod. It was also agreed that the direct flights between Tel Aviv and Cairo, via the airlines of both countries, would begin with the exchange of ambassadors in another 7 months.

The prime minister added, when speaking to the newspaper editors, that he expected tourism to be increased and that the Jews in Egypt would soon be given the possibility of visiting Israel. The prime minister is due to invite President as-Sadat to visit Israel and it is possible that they will meet on a ship in the Red Sea. For the moment it is not clear whether they will issue a joint communique after their second meeting today.

Prisoner Release

TA111511 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 11 Jul 79 p 3 TA

[By Yosef Harif]

[Text] In the context of the gesture (which As-Sadat recalled in his talk with the prime minister yesterday) the Egyptians are asking Israel to release fifteen of the Al-'Arish residents who are jailed in Israel.

It was learned in Alexandria yesterday that the Egyptian request had been examined by Israel even before the prime minister's departure for Alexandria. However, among the 15 people in question there are a number of prisoners whose release is not recommended by Israel's security authorities, and the list also includes the names of persons who are not in Israeli prisons at all.

This discord between the two lists is in need of further clarification, but meanwhile it was learned that the prime minister is ready, in principle, to agree to a release of several prisoners if security elements in Israel decide that this does not constitute a risk. In any case, Begin is unwilling to promise the release of all fifteen, but only to discuss each case on its merit.

In recent contacts with Egypt, Israel requested that Egyptian authorities abstain from harassing Al-'Arish residents on the grounds that they had collaborated with Israeli authorities. Fearing vengeance, a considerable number of Al-'Arish residents preferred to remain in Israel rather than return to their town.

Israel fears that such an attitude toward Al-'Arish residents is also likely to cause turmoil among residents of Gaza.

Among the other gestures which Egypt is asking of Israel and which President as-Sadat stressed in his talk with Begin, mention was also made of granting freedom of speech and freedom of traffic to inhabitants of the territories. Israel opposed that formula, and during the last round of the autonomy talks the Egyptians tried to justify their demand by pointing to a personal pledge given by the prime minister. As proof, Dr Khalil presented a letter that had been sent to him by the President of the United States.

After examining that letter, Israel contended that the prime minister had not given such a pledge. Jerusalem and Washington tried to clarify the subject. Before the prime minister's departure for Egypt, a communication was received from the United States, confirming that Israel's assertion was correct and that Mr Begin did not give any pledges regarding the freedom of traffic. He merely explained that freedom of traffic had been the custom since 1967.

In today's talks between President as-Sadat and Prime Minister Begin, requests for Israeli gestures toward Egypt are likely to be raised again.

Strengthened Ties

TA111521 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 11 Jul 79 TA

[Text] The Egyptian and Israeli delegations will soon conduct in-depth discussions on strengthening relations between the two countries, mainly in the area of sports. Our envoy in Alexandria Shim'on Schiffer reports that this was agreed following the talks between Anwar as-Sadat and Menahem Begin.

The Canadian Pacific Company, which is in the business of building railroads, and the industrialist Leon Shiblovsky will be asked to submit proposals for building a railroad between Lod and Cairo.

President as-Sadat allowed the family of Robert Dassa [one of the men convicted in Egypt in a spy trial in the early 60's] to return tomorrow with the prime minister's entourage for a visit in Israel. Thus, he agreed to Prime Minister Menahem Begin's request. Our correspondent points out that the governor of Alexandria informed the family this afternoon.

12 Jul Return

TA121018 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 12 Jul 79 TA

[Text] The prime minister returned less than an hour ago to Israel after 2 days of talks with President as-Sadat in Alexandria. His plane landed at 'Atarot Airport near Jerusalem.

Mr Begin said the visit was good and its results positive and that the peace is entering a stage of friendship, mutual understanding and cooperation between the countries. According to him, an absolute solution has been found for the oil problem, with supplies of Egyptian oil reaching Israel at world market prices. The prime minister said that in the future, delegations leaving for and returning from official visits will be carried by planes taking off and landing at the Jerusalem airport.

On departing from Alexandria, the prime minister was seen off by Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak, who said that the negotiations between the two countries are proceeding in a proper manner and that normalization will be expedited, albeit with certain limitations.

HA'ARETZ Talks

TA120957 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 12 Jul 79 pp 1, 2 TA

[Gid'on Samet article: "Grates, But Not Too Bad"]

[Text] Alexandria, 11 Jul--One can easily trace grating notes in the Begin-As-Sadat talks that took place here yesterday and the day before. One only had to listen, first to the statements the prime minister made during his meeting with newspaper editors and later to the statements of Begin and As-Sadat at the joint news conference to discover dissimilarities in content, emphasis and formulation. One could also attach significance to the fact that no joint statement was issued at the end of the visit. However, all this does not make this additional meeting between the two leaders unsuccessful.

If, as the prime minister claims, "we have decided to disagree" on the settlement issue, it is only natural that there was no coordination between the emphasis As-Sadat laid on this disagreement and Begin's attempt to make little of it. It is against this background that the limiting note in the Egyptian president's words was almost asked-for, when he commented on what his colleague stressed most: increased tourism. As-Sadat linked this to opening the borders in 7 months, whereas Begin happily quoted As-Sadat, who said several hours previously: "We shall definitely issue an order to the effect that anyone who asks for a visit permit to Egypt will be granted one."

On the other hand, the decision not to issue a joint statement can be interpreted as resulting from the desire not to give an official expression to these differences that emerged during the talks which both leaders defined as having been basically good.

No love will ever grow between the two. The intimacy obtained in their talks in [former King] Faruq's lavish castles, is more or less the greatest closeness these two can achieve. The points of dispute--primarily the nature of the autonomy and the settlements--are subject to lengthy negotiations and some of them will most probably remain unsolved even at the time of the elections in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza in less than 10 months.

Thus anyone who seeks absolute integrity and coordination in the Begin-As-Sadat talks is not reading the negotiations map properly. It is full of bumps and will continue to be so. The realistic goal to remove some of them has been attained here to a reasonable extent, but the more minor obstacles are removed, the more the larger stumbling blocks will stand out. It will take the U.S. bulldozer to remove those.

FLOW OF MONEY FROM ARAB COUNTRIES TO TERRITORIES RESTRICTED

TA101358 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 10 Jul 79 p 2 TA

[By Ze'ev Schiff]

[Text] Israel will not permit funds to flow freely from Arab countries into the municipalities and institutions of Judaea and Samaria for fear that some of these funds are intended to strengthen PLO members and their supporters and also to build the foundation for terrorist and rebellious actions.

It appears that a "ceiling" will be set on the amount of money it will be possible to receive from Arab countries.

There have recently been debates on this issue among various security elements. The debates began following a decision of the Baghdad conference (of the rejectionist countries) to send $150 million into the territories in order to strengthen Arab inhabitants' opposition to the Israeli conquest.

Funds have been sent into the West Bank in the past, but the amounts involved were much smaller.

It is believed that these funds are intended to strengthen the PLO and its members in the territories and that they would allow the terrorists to take complete control of the daily life of the entire area.

Since a large sum is involved, it is clear that the intention is also to eclipse the various activites being carried out with the financial aid of the Government of Israel.

It is now clear that supervision must also be increased over dozens of money changers in East Jerusalem, with whose aid various Arab elements transfer large sums of money to the territories.

Another proposal (which will apparently be accepted) is that of the coordinator of activities in the territories, Maj Gen Dani Mat, to set a "ceiling" on how much money may be transferred from Arab countries.

West Bank Mayors Protest

TA081852 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1515 GMT 8 Jul 79 TA

[Text] Ramallah, 8 Jul--Ramallah's Mayor Karim Khalaf said on Sunday that if the military authorities continue to forbid some mayors from accepting the Jordanian aid funds for the development of their towns they will stop services to the residents.

Talking with the ITIM correspondent, Mr Khalaf said that the policy of punishment adopted by the military authorities is intended to hurt the mayors but most of the West Bankers will soon suffer from this.

According to him the military authorities imposed severe restrictions on most West Bank mayors. It forbade them to deliver speeches before the inhabitants, banned news conferences, meetings intended to discuss municipal problems and travel abroad.

He claimed that the mayors will not be deterred by the penalties and will continue their struggle against the establishment of autonomy.

According to him, Begin, As-Sadat and Carter ruined peace and they cannot make the West Bankers accept the autonomy. He also contended that the PLO leaders are prepared for peace if Israel evacuates the territories and consents to the establishment of a Palestinian state and all this involves such as the return of refugees to Yafo, Haifa and Ramla. In addition, Jews will be able to live in Hebron and all West Bank towns where they had lived prior to the foundation of the State of Israel, but under Palestinian rule.

SUPREME COURT HALTS WORK IN SALFIT REGION

TA121056 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 12 Jul 79 TA

[Text] The high court of justice issued an interim injunction today forbidding continued fencing off and other work on land that has been seized by the IDF in the Salfit region.

The land in question is an area of about 3,500 dunams earmarked for the expansion of Moshav Ari'el. The injunction does not pertain to the area of the moshav that has already been constructed.

The court also ordered the Salfit appellants to furnish within 15 days a precise outline of the lands to which they claim ownership. After this outline is delivered, an order nisi will become valid, which will oblige the government to show cause why it wouldn't abandon the lands in question.

Our correspondent Moshe Negbi remarks that today the appellants submitted to the Supreme Court sworn statements by Maj Gen (Res) Mati Peled and Col (Res) Me'ir Pa'il. They are rejecting the government claim that the establishment of the Ari'el settlement is vital from a security viewpoint. Maj Gen Peled says in his affidavit it is inconceivable that the IDF could effectively act to defend Judaea and Samaria if the settlements there remain where they are. The settlements make things more difficult for the security forces and do not assist them. Col Pa'il says that all the security requirements can be taken care of by IDF camps existing in the region and by energetic activity by our forces.

In the course of the hearing, the deputy state attorney admitted that on the limits of the seized area there are also cultivated plots. She said, however, that she had issued instructions not to fence them off. President of the Supreme Court, Dr Zussman, told her that for the sake of good order the appellants' claim that lands were seized without written orders to their owners should be subjected to a legal examination.

NEW ELECTION PROCEDURES ADOPTED IN LABOR PARTY

TA081840 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 8 Jul 79 TA

[Text] The Labor Party center decided there will be no secure seats in the elections for the party's conference and all delegates will be elected in the branches. This decision is unprecedented in the history of the party. Our correspondent Asher Schwartz remarks that all center members were elected as one bloc in the last elections for the conference. The center also decided that every member who wants to vote for or be elected to the party's conference will pay a fee of 150 Israeli pounds.

GOOD FENCE OBSERVATION POST INAUGURATED

TA111202 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 11 Jul 79 p 8 TA

[Excerpts] An observation point which is the first of its kind both in Israel and the world was inaugurated near the "good fence" in Metulla yesterday.

Director General of the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism Yoram Ziv said at the inauguration ceremony that this is a tourist observation point which overlooks a charming topographic and human landscape in southern Lebanon.

He also said that this was a humanitarian observation post from which every tourist and every Israeli excursionist can see from close quarters the medical aid that is given at the "good fence" clinic to people from southern Lebanon.

The spokesman of the commander of southern Lebanon Maj Sa'd Haddad, Francis Rizq, said at the ceremony that the observation point was "an additional layer in the relations between the two peoples," adding that he yearns for the day when tourists will be able to cross into each side without an interfering fence.

NIOC DIRECTOR INTERVIEWED ON KHUZESTAN PIPELINE EXPLOSIONS

LD111154 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Hassan Nazih, chairman of the board of directors and managing director of the NIOC, announced in a radio interview today that the explosion in the gas and oil pipelines in Khuzestan has not had any effect on the flow of oil to the domestic and foreign markets. On the purging operations in the NIOC, he said: This purging operation will take place with the help of the employees of this organization and the documents we have gathered. Now we will listen to the interview with the managing director of the NIOC [begin recording]:

[Question] Mr Nazih, will you please tell us the results of the investigations into the causes of the explosion of the gas and oil pipelines in Khuzestan?

[Answer] The investigation is still going on and the results have not been passed to the NIOC.

[Question] How far along is the reconstruction of the pipelines?

[Answer] In about 5 or 6 days the pipelines will become operational again and the repairs will be completed.

[Question] Will you please tell us about the effects of these explosions on Iran's oil production?

[Answer] There has not been any effect on the flow of oil to the foreign markets or to the domestic market.

[Question] I understand these explosions have had an effect on the flow of oil to the Abadan refineries.

[Answer] Even if they have had an effect, it has not been very important because of the oil we have in storage, and we will compensate for whatever effect there has been.

[Question] It has been announced that the NIOC intends to carry out purging operations among its employees and has already dismissed some of them. Will you tell us how this purge is being carried out?

[Answer] A purging operation in the NIOC has been under consideration for some time, and we have reached some conclusions with the cooperation and participation of NIOC representatives and employees. This purge will be done with utmost care and considering all aspects of the situation. We do not intend to deprive anyone of his rights and the industry itself will not be affected adversely, so personal considerations will play no part.

[Question] Will you please explain the governing factors in these purges?

[Answer] We are investigating each employee's record of service and all the records gathered by the endeavors of the employees themselves. All these will be considered with utmost patience, and we will try not to deprive anyone of his rights under any circumstances and not to be findictive toward anyone. If we reach the conclusion that some people should be charged by the Ministry of Justice we will immediately take appropriate measures. [end recording]

EXPLOSION REPORTED ON KHORRAMSHAHR-AHVAZ RAILROAD

LD110958 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] According to our correspondent in Abadan, last night on the railroad between Khorramshahr and Ahvaz, about 2 km from Khorramshahr, there was an explosion which damaged part of the railroad. Mr Shanrokh, the director of the railroad in Khorramshahr, said: On learning of the explosion, a repair group was sent to the location and repair operations began. He added that the damaged section has been repaired and the line is ready for resumption of rail traffic.

Khorramshahr Harbor Closure Denied

LD111204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The Organization of Harbors and Shipping today issued the following statement: Unfortunately, some people spread a rumor in Khorramshahr that the Organization of Harbors and Shipping intends to close the Khorramshahr harbor and redirect the arriving ships to other harbors. The organization hereby informs all its employees and the compatriots residing in Khorramshahr that it has no such intentions and categorically denies this baseless rumor.

Revolutionary Guards, Smugglers Clash

LD111718 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Contacting UPI, the governor of Khorramshahr harbor said: During the clash between the Revolutionary Guards and arms smugglers at Minu Island today, two persons were killed and one was wounded. According to this agency, during the incident a launch carrying contraband arms from Iraq to Iran was stopped. 'Alavi, the governor of Khorramshahr, said: The smugglers were carrying Soviet-made RPG-7 missles on their launch. According to the Khorramshahr governor, during the shootout between the Revolutionary Guards and the smugglers, one smuggler was arrested and is currently being interrogated by the Revolutionary Guards. The incident took place at 1300 today.

SMUGGLER OF 'RUSSIAN-MADE' WEAPONS IN DEZFUL EXECUTED

LD120714 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The office of the prosecutor of Dezful has announced that a person called Abdur-Reza 'Ali Kasir was arrested yesterday by the Revolutionary Guards of Dezful in the village of Hashiye-ye Seyyed Talab. He was one of the main arms smugglers in Khuzestan and had received military and sabotage training in foreign countries in order to sabotage industrial and oil installations. A number of Flachenkov arms, Berno rifles and Russian-made grenades were found in his house.

Abdur-Reza 'Ali Kasir was tried in the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Dezful and found guilty of conspiracy against the Islamic Republic of Iran and smuggling contraband weapons and was sentenced to death. The death sentence has been carried out.

TEHRAN REPORTS EXECUTION OF THREE WOMEN, ONE MAN

LD120932 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The first bench of the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Tehran, after several sessions of secret investigation of the files of four instigators of prostitution, immorality and corruption, issued verdicts against the following individuals: Sakineh Qasemi Ma'rufeh, known as Pari Bolandeh; Saheb Afshari Ma'rufeh, known as Sorayya Torkeh; Zahra Mafiha-ye Ma'rufeh, known as Ashraf Charcheshm.

They were found guilty of spreading prostitution in various forms, of establishing various houses of pleasure, of deceiving girls and women and selling them in ill-reputed areas. They were declared to be manifest examples of those who sow corruption on earth and destroy their generation [(mohlek-e nasl)]. In order to protect the society from corruption and evil, they were sentenced to death.

Meanwhile, Baqeriyan, who was one of the chief culprits in the shameful coup d'etat of 1953, and who for a long time, through the flimsy power of the former hated regime, was the manager [(modir-e mas'ul)] of the 'SHAFAO-E ENQELAB' [DAWN OF THE REVOLUTION] newspaper. He was also in contact with the aggressive Government of Israel, and through the facilities and assistance the Zionist elements put at his disposal he obtained and imported shameful sex films and other means of spreading prostitution and corruption. He also imported tools of lust and pleasure that would lead to the destruction of his generation and the corruption of young girls and boys and even women and men. In addition, he indulged in numerous acts of fornication with different women, sometimes contrary to their wishes.

He, along with the other three, was declared guilty of sowing corruption on earth and being the destroyer of his generation, and according to the divine law, he was sentenced to death.

The sentences were carried out at 0100 this morning.

In addition, the Islamic revolution's office of the prosecutor of Tehran has been ordered to confiscate, as soon as possible, the property the condemned amassed through immoral means and to use it to aid the lowly.

MURDERER EXECUTED; RELATIVES ATTACK GUARDS

LD111230 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] According to a report by the PARS, following verdicts issued by the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Behshahr, at 0330 this morning Anushiravan Askari, the murderer of the martyred Ebrahim Qalandari, was executed. Another accused person, named Abul-Qasem Vahdanian, was found guilty of acts of suppression and of beating and injuring demonstrators, and was sentenced to 3 years of disciplinary imprisonment, 100 lashes of the whip on 5 occasions, and permanent dismissal from government service.

It has been reported that relatives and friends of Anushiravan Askari, who wanted to prevent implementation of the verdict of the court and gathered outside the courtroom and wished to enter, attacked the Islamic Revolutionary Guards with knives and daggers. The Revolutionary Guards were forced to fire teargas and shoot in the air.

Immediately after the shooting, various groups of people chanting slogans in support of the Islamic revolution courts demonstrated in the streets around the courtroom. The antirevolutionary actions of the attackers were repelled by the guards supported by the people, and those involved in this uprising were arrested. After this incident, the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Behshahr issued an announcement expressing its gratitude for the support of the people of Behshahr and for the efforts of the guards and saying that from now on such actions will be suppressed.

LAHIJAN COURT ORDERS EXECUTION OF FORMER POLICEMAN

LD120732 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The office of the Islamic prosecutor of Lahijan, following a 2-day investigation of the file of Hoseyn Gholami, a member of the police force in Lahijan, who was accused of the deliberate murder of three people on 13 November 1978 according to the statements of witnesses, has found him guilty of assault and battery of people, torture of imprisoned mujah'din, unauthorized entry into houses of people, and insulting the defenseless people of Lahijan. He was declared guilty of sowing corruption on earth, waging war against God and against the vice regent of the hidden imam, and was sentenced to death. The sentence of the court was carried out today.

INA: IRANIAN SOURCE DENIES IRAQI STRAFING OF VILLAGES

JN110948 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0924 GMT 11 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 11 July--A source at the Iranian Cabinet today denied reports that Iraqi planes had strafed several Iranian villages.

The newspaper AYANDEGAN today reports that the inhabitants of the border areas also denied that their villages were the target of strafing. AFP reported the day before yesterday that Iraqi planes strafed several Iranian areas along the border.

Border Village Strafed

LD112140 Tehran in English to Europe 1900 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Press review of 11 July issue of BAMDAD]

[Text] The morning daily BAMDAD writes in its main article: Those responsible in the former regime have been (?pardoned). The conditions of public amnesty are that those who have been involved in murder or torture will not be pardoned. All army personnel will be pardoned and those army personnel who have been involved in murder or torture will be handed over to the revolutionary courts.

In another article BAMDAD writes: Iraqi fighter jets have once again bombed Iranian soil, resulting in the death of five people in an Iranian border village.

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES TABRIZ OIL WORKERS

LD111120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] According to PARS, Imam Khomeyni said to workers of the oil refineries in Tabriz, who were visiting him:

What our nation accomplished was amazing, since the nation which would tremble on hearing the name of a SAVAK agent became such a [word indistinct] creature, spiritually, taking on the shah and throwing him out of the country.

The imam said: Now we have to think what to do next, and what decisions we should make. Following any revolution there are disturbances, but, by the grace of God, the disturbances following the revolution in Iran are very small compared with other revolutions. The government is trying hard night and day and has good intentions. These affairs should be resolved gradually, and we should not expect everything to be put right so soon.

The imam further told the Tabriz refinery workers: Of course, those who have views on our country will not give them up so easily; they conspire and cause corruption and unrest. They do not let farmers cultivate their land, and if the farmers manage to do so, then they prevent the farmers from harvesting their products and burn their products. All these disturbances are expected after the revolution, but they should not weaken your belief because you are strong and victorious and with a little patience you will outlive all these troubles. For 50 years, you suffered oppression, imprisonment and torture, and it is only 5 months since the main factors of this oppression and corruption left. You should go forth with the divine power bestowed upon you by God. The government from one side, you from the other, and we from this side will help the movement forward. God willing, everything will be put right, and all questions will be answered. The objections raised are right but each objection should be considered in context.

Now we should guide all our efforts toward the constitution, which is the foundation of the country. We should put right the constitution. We should think about electing the council of experts. We should elect those who are healthy, not inclined toward West or East, and who believe in the Islamic Republic. They should believe in God and work for freedom and knowledge. Problems like these will gradually be solved once the council is elected and the constitution ratified. Now the power lies with you. Those opposing you are those who can do something. [as heard] May God protect you all.

KHOMEYNI ASKS ZANJANI TO RETURN TO ZANJAN

LD111852 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The following decree has been issued by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, addressed to Hojjat ol-Islam [religious title meaning the authoritative source on Islam] Seyyed Hashem Musavi Zanjani:

In His exalted name. Your Excellency Hojjat ol-Islam Hajj Seyyed Hashem Musavi Zanjani--May your useful service continue: It is hoped that your excellency's person will be protected from tribulations and that you are successful in carrying out your divine tasks. In the meantime, in view of the sensitive nature of Zanjan District and the current situation in the realm, which is in definite need of tranquillity and the safeguarding of unity, it is necessary that your excellency return to the city of Zanjan as soon as possible and continue, as in the past, to give guidance and popularize the holy Shari'ah, glorify the holy word of God, reform the religious and social affairs of the esteemed citizens, put an end to plots and discord in any manner you deem fit, and prevent a pretext to fall into the hands of the foes of Islam. Of course, the esteemed citizens will appreciate Your Excellency's presence, as in the past, and will avail themselves of Your Excellency's guidance and directions.

I beg the almighty God for the success of the religious leaders, particularly the knowledgeable ulema--may their benedictions continue--and the success of the lofty goals of Islam.

Peace and God's mercy be upon you.

Written 5 July 1979. [Signed] Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni.

Addresses Marchers From Tehran

LD111156 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, 26 people from Tehran arrived in Qom after 4 days of walking. They were welcomed by a huge crowd, then they were received by Imam Khomeyni. At this meeting, the imam said:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. If you have walked here for the greater glory of God, do not despair if you are not given attention. God's favor is upon you, and you should try to walk the way of God. Try to renounce all but God's creation. You should not expect that by serving God you will receive courtesy from others. You are the young people who have been working hard for God during this period, and have suffered in the name of God. Now you have traveled this long way for God, and have come here to talk to us and tell us your complaints. If a job is done for God, God will pay attention to it, if it is not for God, even though all the world may pay attention to it, it will amount to nothing. I know that there are many conspiracies and problems in our way at present, problems shared by all strata of the nation. They can not be put right so quickly either. Our youth have had 50 years of corruptive education, and fornication centers were established for them, fornications centers everywhere. Cinemas which should serve as training centers for our youth became centers of corruption. They did not allow the youth, who are the treasure of our nation and will lead our country in the future, to be educated properly.

Now you are in the post revolutionary period, so to speak most of the work has not been corrected yet. You know, we know, the government and the nation know that there is a lot of unrest. There are evil hands at work conspiring against us and trying to prevent our nation from achieving its final goal. Not that the government does not want the work to be done; the government is working night and day, but the unrest is too great. Here I face these problems night and day; problems are not yours alone. People coming from different parts of the country have problems, and we should not lose faith. Finding a solution is troublesome. This problem is not peculiar to our time; it was the same at the time of our Prophet. The problems facing the Prophet were even greater than what we are experiencing. The problems facing the commander of the faithful [Imam 'Ali], peace be upon him, were more than ours. They saw opposition from their friends. The group that revolted and rose against his great eminence the commander and drew swords against him were some of his friends and followers. The troubles of his great eminence were probably caused by his followers more than any others.

Further on in his speech, the imam said: This belief in God and attention to him that I see in you should be preserved. You should endeavor to save all those who are addicted to narcotics. Those who are addicted to these drugs are our brothers and we should save them. We should regard them as fathers and brothers and guide them. We should try hard to save this group and the nation of Iran.

The iman said: Our efforts should be aimed at presenting and preserving Islam as it really is in this country. The road is long and you should be strong, powerful, have a strong will, and, God willing, our time will be connected to the advent of the mahdi, may peace be upon him.

U.S., WEST ACCUSED OF PLOTTING AGAINST IRAN

LD111532 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Station commentary]

[Text] We draw your attention at the end of today's news bulletin to the political commentary of one of our colleagues concerning the plots of imperialism:

In the name of God, the most compassionate, the most merciful. Frequent strikes, various demonstrations, the closure of government departments and factories, setting fire to the harvest, the assassinations, the spreading of rumors and various disturbances are serious problems with which we are currently confronted. Basically, such projects are parts of a larger plan which imperialism implements in countries such as ours.

What are its vast plans and conspiracies and how are they carried out? The general plan of imperialism is to create unfavorable conditions so that the revolution cannot satisfy the daily, immediate needs and requirements of the people, so that, as a result, the people will gradually become pessimistic about the revolution and its outcome and also, in practice, to demonstrate that the revolution has not been able to fulfill the revolutionary demands of the people. Its ultimate aim is to add to the difficulties of the people, and in addition, while the revolutionaries and the revolutionary government are engaged in putting an end to the unrest, they try to reorganize their forces so that they can strike the final blow at the body of the revolution.

A short while after the Ramadan war in 1973, when our Arab brothers broke down the defenses of the Israeli mercenaries and shut off oil to the Western governments and the supporters of Israel, the planners at the Pentagon--the Department of Defense--and the American CIA elaborated the various new projects which are used against such difficulties as they face in various parts of the world. By looking at an article published on 7 October 1974 in NEWSWEEK magazine describing these plans and plots, we can reveal the plots behind some of the daily occurrences in our country.

Following interviews this magazine conducted with a number of responsible and knowledgeable personalities in the U.S. Defense Department, State Department and CIA, the magazine writes: In order to confront the regimes and governments in the Middle East which in some way are trying to create difficulties for U.S. foreign policy in this area, generally certain methods are followed and attempts are made to bring these countries to their knees and, in their words, to teach them a lesson.

The waging of psychological warfare is the first weapon which America uses. The tactics are as follows: The West tries, on the one hand, to create a bad name for the hostile regimes through vile propaganda, and, on the other hand, by exerting economic pressure such as refusing to export manufactured goods or by increasing the prices of exported goods, the West tries to force these countries to submit to their demands.

The authors of such plots announce that these plans are only practicable when all the advanced countries such as the United States, Japan and Western countries form a unified front to confront the trouble-making country in unison.

It was in pursuit of the same plan that the imperialism countries recently held a conference in Tokyo and made a review of the Iranian situation one of the most important items for discussion. It is also in this connection that the Western press without exception shamelessly attacked the Iranian revolution and spread all sorts of lies in order to weaken the universal significance of the Iranian revolution among the lowly masses of the world.

The next stage is to indulge in sabotage. The author of the article mentions the government of Dr Mosaddeq as the most important example of the activities of the U.S. Government to destroy hostile regimes. He writes: (?The last time) the CIA took part in sabotage activities in the Middle East was to defeat the anti-American government of Dr Mosaddeq in 1953.

In the article, he goes on to add that the West can manipulate the tactics used by the strugglers and revolutionaries to form terrorist groups, and train them and attempt to carry our sabotage operations in the oil-producing countries. But these same tactics can be used to assassinate personalities and leaders of enemy countries and in this way teach the responsible authorities the lesson that if they follow policies which do not heed the interests of the West, the next assassination will be carried out against them. Incidentally, in Iran this assassination tactic has been used three times in the past few months.

The next method is to create uprisings and false demonstrations, so that people are prevented from attending to public affairs and from helping to reconstruct the country. At this point in the article, a former CIA agent adds: If a revolutionary government does not follow pro-U.S. policies, their anti-American leaders can be taught a good lesson by sending to that country their opposing compatriots who live outside the country to create disturbances and daily problems. He adds that, of course, if these measures do not result in favorable conclusions, the West, manipulating the border differences between countries and/or the existing contradictions between races, tribes, religions or different classes in the societies of the two hostile countries, will attempt to provoke regional wars and confrontations. Thus internal unity is disturbed and a situation is created in which not only will the government be unable to solve the essential problems at hand, but also will have to deal with the positions being adopted and different confrontations cropping up every minute. Thus, because of these differences and disturbances, the government will gradually lose its popularity among the people and the primary steps toward dissatisfaction with the government will have been taken.

The last stage would be direct military intervention. According to the official in the U.S. Defense Department and the CIA, if the West is not able to achieve its aims using the ways described, then the United States will have to interfere directly, and with an all-out military attack with the help of Western countries and Israel control the hostile countries temporarily. Of course this action will need preliminary preparation--people in the West should be encouraged to believe that there is no solution other than military intervention, since after the disgraceful defeat of France and the United States in Vietnam and the problems following the war, the people of these two countries do not easily submit to these kinds of confrontation.

At the moment these preparatory stages in the Western societies are in progress. The creation of a pseudocrisis of fuel and energy and the suggestion that the problems experienced by Western countries are caused by the oil-exporting countries, in particular Iran, is precisely part of the preparations we have already mentioned. They put the Western nations in a situation in which they accept any kind of military intervention willingly. Now, it is up to the people themselves who, being aware of these methods and conspiracies, can and should neutralize them, those Iranian minorities such as the Kurds, Baluchis, Turkomans, our religious minorities or different groups, parties and classes should be aware of and neutralize any conspiracy.

An examination of this plan and a glance at the different disturbances happening daily in Iran should awaken us more than ever to these plots.

AFP: SHARI'AT-MADARI CALLS FOR ISLAMIC CONFEDERATION

NC111900 Paris AFP in English 1847 GMT 11 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, July 11 (AFP)--Ayatollah Seyyed Shari'at-Madari, one of the country's top religious leaders, today called for the creation of a confederation of Islamic states that would bind members to follow the same foreign policy while retaining their own identity and domestic legislation.

"It would be a bit like the United States, where each state has its own internal laws and where everybody follows the same foreign policy," he said in an interview with AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE. "In an Islamic confederation, each member would retain its government and its head of state, but would adopt a unified policy, mainly with respect to the big powers," he added.

He made it clear that he did not expect a positive reaction from Islamic countries, which together represent more than 600 million people. However, he said his suggestion deserved serious attention and the convening of a preparatory conference.

He also blamed the government for Iran's "brain drain" and called on Iranians to do their best to preserve the country's unity and end what he called the "dangerous state of anarchy" across the land.

INA: KHAQANI SENDS WARNING TO BAZARGAN

JN120842 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0820 GMT 12 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 12 July--Ayatollah Mohammad Taher al-Shobeyr Khaqani, the Arab religious leader in Arabistan, has sent a warning to Iranian Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan drawing his attention to the consequences of failure to meet the demands of the Arab citizens in Iran.

This was reported by the newspaper BAMDAD today. The paper says that in the letter Khaqani told Bazargan that failure to fulfill the promises given by the government "will lead to a catastrophe which cannot be controlled."

The letter adds: Your government's silence over the failure to achieve justice and the continued policy of restricting freedom are unacceptable to the people. Such a policy is contrary to the rules of the Islamic Shari'a.

The letter points out that the elimination of half a century of dictatorship over the people has not yet become a reality, and this could lead to a bitter tragedy. Your government and all the religious and spiritual leaders in Iran will bear the responsibility for this tragedy, the letter says.

POLITICAL PRISONERS PANEL PROTESTS OPPRESSIVE METHODS

ID110929 Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 7 Jul 79 p 3 ID

[Unattributed report: "Political Prisoners' Association: 'SAVAK Hideaways Formerly Used for Torture, Interrogration of Political Prisoners Once Again Put to Use'"]

[Text] The Political Prisoners' Association (anti-imperialist and antireaction) in a message has expressed concern at the arrest and imprisonment of revolutionary fighters who were tortured and imprisoned for years under the [shah's] satantical regime and demanded the unconditional release of all political prisoners. The message reads:

We are concerned that the gains of our freedom-loving people who, like us, bear the scars of the whips of the Pahlavi executioners on their bodies and their souls are being crushed by imperialism and its local agents.

We are concerned at the news that our fellow prisoner Mohammad Reza Sa'edati, who knew what the freedom of our people meant, has, so soon after being freed from the Pahlavi prison, once again found himself in prison, put there on vague charges by people on the fringe of the ruling powers who in secret are resorting to activities which they imagine will discredit the progressive organizations.

We are concerned when we see that several of the fighting oil workers are imprisoned on unspecified charges and thus are rewarded by being deprived of their rights, after they and other oil workers have played an undeniable and unforgettable role in the overthrow of the dictatorship.

We are concerned at the news of the imprisonment, using methods reminiscent of SAVAK, of, first, nine members of the Socialist Workers Party and then seven additional members whose only crime was to state the demands of the deprived people.

We consider this another sign of the onslaught of reaction.

We are concerned when we hear that the SAVAK hideaways for the torture and interrogation of political prisoners are once again being put to use, that their methods for catching revolutionary fighters are also being used and that SAVAK departments have recommenced their devilish work.

We demand that the government cease to be a mere onlooker in the face of aggression against freedom of expression and freedom to publish beliefs, and that it positively guarantee fundamental rights.

We warn that there is but a short step from being "concerned" to mistrust on the part of anti-imperialist and anti-reaction fighters.

[Signed] Political Prisoners' Association of Iran (anti-imperialist and antireaction).

NEW PRESS BILL PUBLISHED 11 JULY

LD111730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The new press bill was published this afternoon. Naser Minatchi, the minister of national guidance, said: The press bill will be brought to the attention of the government next Saturday for approval by the minister of national guidance. The bill is expected to be discussed and studied for 2 or 3 days at sessions of the Council of Government, and after that it will be sent to the Revolutionary Council for final approval. It is expected that the bill will be approved by the Council of Government and the Revolutionary Council within a week. Throughout this period the various classes of the people will also have an opportunity to put forward their fresh views pertaining to the new press bill so that these views can be taken into consideration in the final stage of approval.

MAHABAD, PIRANSHAH DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST RADIO NEWS REPORTS

LD111100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] This morning, different groups of people demonstrated in the streets of Mahabad. The demonstrators were asking in their slogans for democracy for Iran and autonomy for Kordestan, and shouted slogans against the news coverage and the commentaries broadcast by the radio and television during the past few days while passing by the building of the radio and television of the Islamic republic of Iran in Mahabad. A resolution was read at the end of the demonstration.

Also this morning, a group of residents of Piranshah and the surrounding villages gathered in the main square of the town and protested the news coverage and the commentaries broadcast by Iran Radio in the past few days about Kordestan. In violation of the agreements made before--that the demonstrators should not carry firearms during demonstrations--the groups participating in these demonstrations were carrying weapons. Because of the feeling of a lack of security in the town, the government offices in Piranshah were closed today. Tradesmen too stopped work today. These armed demonstrations caused a great deal of concern to the residents of the town, and some of the residents left town in protest.

KORDESTAN LEADERS PETITION KHOMEYNI ON SECT, AUTONOMY

LD120853 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 7 Jul 79 p 2 LD

[Unnamed ETTELA'AT correspondent report: "Ezzedin Hoseyni and Moftizadeh Reach Agreement for Investigation of Kordestan Issues"]

[Text] Mahabad--Ayatollah Seyyed Ezzedin Hoseyni, the imam jom'eh of Mahabad, and Allameh Moftizadeh, together with a number of religious leaders of Kordestan, finally put aside their former differences and met to solve the complex problems of the province on the basis of the provisions of the constitution and the Kurdish nation's right to autonomy. These talks produced the following agreement:

In the name of the Almighty:

Wednesday, 13/4/58 [4 July 1979], the signatories to this document, with the objective of investigating current, important problems in Iran, especially Kordestan, gathered at the home of Haj Mulla 'Ali, in the village of Boghdeh Kandi, and agreed on fundamental criticisms of the constitution in regard to the following two points:

Under various conditions, both from the period of the struggle and the period following the military success of the revolution, there has been constant talk of "Islam" and the establishment of an "Islamic republic" without anything being said about religious sects. But unfortunately, contrary to this principle--which was accepted and approved by the public following reference in Article 13 of the draft constitution to the official status of Islam and the religion of the republic--the Ja'fare sect was the particular one of the Islamic sects officially recognized.

There has always been insistence on equal rights for all Muslim nationalities in Iran, but that which appears in the constitution under the heading "Prerogatives of the Council" is inadequate.

In regard to the honesty and the firm resolve of the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, we expect that the last word, which is that of the Imam Khomeyni, will remove these two defects, will alter our constitution 100 percent to "Islamic" and will openly and clearly secure rights of autonomy for all the nationalities in Iran, in particular for the nation of Kordestan, and eliminate class differences, whether of a material or spiritual nature, so that all the laboring people of the community may enjoy Islamic quality and freedom.

[Signed] Seyyed Ezzedin Hoseyni; Ahmad Moftizadeh; the imam jom'eh of Saqqiz; Mohammad Sadiq 'Alla'i Modarres; Seyyed Jalal Hoseyni, imam jom'eh of Baneh; the imam jom'eh of Bukan; Abu Bakr Shafi'i; Mulla 'Ali Rabbani; Sa'id Rasuli.

ZANJAN GOVERNOR DENIES GUARDS SHOT WORKERS

LD111856 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] According to a report from the central news bureau, Mr Hadi Mo'tameni, the governor-general of Zanjan, in a telephone conversation with our correspondent, officially rebutted the report carried by certain morning papers that the Revolutionary Guards opened fire on workers from the Minu factory in Khorramdarreh. He said: The clash which resulted in the wounding of 10 workers from this factory on 9 July 1979 was purely an internal clash among the workers of the Minu factory.

QAZVIN CITY GUARDS REPLACED BY REVOLUTIONARY GUARDS

LD111740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps in the city of Qazvin has proclaimed in a statement the setting up of the central staff of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps and the dissolution of the committee of the city guards henceforth.

It thereby wishes to inform all those people who bear arms, whether they be ordinary individuals or the former city committee guards, that in the next 48 hours they should hand over their weapons to the staff of the Islamic revolutionary guards of the city of Qazvin, on Sa'di Avenue, next to Dispensary No 1; otherwise they will be dealt with in accordance with the regulations.

[Signed] The Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps of the city of Qazvin.

DARAB RESIDENTS RESOLVE TO SUPPORT KHOMEYNI

LD111319 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0920 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] About 10,000 of the respected inhabitants of the city of Darab, accompanied by the spiritual leaders and the heads of the (?Saveh) tribe, have arrived in Qom. The evening they arrived they were received by the imam in a special audience at Feyzieh school. Their representative read the text of a resolution, part of which follows:

1. We have gathered in this holy spot so that, like other groups in the country, we can make our unbreakable bond with the leader of the revolution even stronger than before, and announce to everyone that we are ready to shed the last drop of our blood for the sake of the revival of the teaching "There is no God except Allah" and the sublime teachings of Islam.

2. We support the constitution according to the "Vice-Regency of the Divines" [title of book by Khomeyni] which is drawn up under the supervision of the leader of the revolution and which has been adorned by his blessed signature. We will try to implement its contents and will not accept any other constitution.

3. We regard Engineer Bazargan's relationship with the imam as the relationship of Malik al-Ashtar ['Ali's general at the battle between 'Ali and Mu'awiyah] with His Holiness 'Ali, God's peace be upon him, and according to the orders of the imam we regard obedience to Bazargan's government as obedience to God almighty.

4. The self-sacrificing tribes of Darab express their readiness for any kind of self-sacrifice in the path of realization of the sacred goals of the leader of the revolution, and we request that, if it is advisable, the protection of some of the borders be entrusted to us.

5. We, the tribes, will not give up the unity which has been achieved under the banner of Islam and will fight with full strength against the mercenaries why by means of incitement and the creation of disunity wish to alter the course of our revolution in favor of East or West.

MEASURES REPORTED FOLLOWING ATTACK ON QOM GUARDS CENTER

LD111101 Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 7 Jul 79 p 2 LD

[PARS report: "Office of the Jombesh-e Melli-ye Mojahedin (National Movement of the Crusaders) Evacuated"]

[Text] Qom--Following an attack on Thursday on the training center of the Qom Revolutionary Guards, which resulted in the wounding of several guards, the people of Qom gathered on Thursday evening in front of the office of the Jombesh-e Melli-ye Mojahedin and demanded that it be closed down.

The Qom Revolutionary Guards arrived on the scene to forestall any untoward events and finally left following negotiations through the intermediary of the clergy very late on Thursday night. According to a report by a PARS correspondent, yesterday morning thousands of Qom residents once again gathered in front of the Jombesh-e Melli-ye Mojahedin office and demanded its evacuation. Finally, in spite of warnings by the revolutionary guards, people chanting "Allah akbar" entered the Jombesh-e Melli-ye Mojahedin building and forced those inside to leave.

His report also states: "Those in the office of the Jombesh-e Melli-ye Mojahedin were escorted out of the building through angry crowds by the Revolutionary Guards, taken to the Revolutionary Guards Headquarters and then sent home one by one. An inventory of the building's contents was supposed to have been drawn up by representatives of the Mojahedin-e Khalq and the Qom Revolution Headquarters."

Following the incidents which took place in Qom and the Jombesh-e Melli-ye Mojahedin building, the Qom revolutionary prosecutor issued the following announcement:

"Following armed clashes in Qom, it is explicity announced that in the area under the jurisdiction of the Qom and Arak judiciary, no individual or group, with the exception of revolutionary guards, security officials and the military while on duty, has the right to carry arms or combat weapons.

"All the revolutionary guards, the gendarmerie and municipality officials will be given firm orders to use all their ability and Islamic decisiveness to disarm, arrest and detain any person or persons found carrying arms. The formation of armed groups, except with respect to the aforementioned officials, is forbidden anywhere and those contravening this order will be regarded as enemies of the revolution and plotters against the Islamic Republic. No shortcomings on the part of officials, including security officials, the military and the revolutionary guards in the implementation of these instructions will be overlooked."

[Signed] Karimzadeh, prosecutor of the Islamic Revolution, Qom and Arak.

Following the attack on the training center of the Revolutionary Guards of Qom on Thursday, the Revolutionary Guards Headquarters published the following announcement:

"As has been reported in the news, for the third time in 1 week the training center of the Qom Islamic Revolutionary Guards came under attack yesterday, and this time several of our Revolutionary Guard brothers were severely wounded.

"Following this attack yesterday, a number of Qom residents assembled at the Jombesh-e Melli-ye Mojahedin office (situated in the city park, and previously housing the now disbanded women's organisation), and they began chanting harsh slogans against the Jombesh-e Melli-y Mojahedin, whom they held responsible for the attacks.

"The Islamic Revolutionary Guards of Qom have assumed responsibility for the protection and complete control of the area in order to protect the members of the Jombesh-e Melli-ye Mojahedin and to prevent a confrontation between the people, who remained in the area until the morning, and the members of the Jombesh-e Melli-ye Mojahedin."

Reports state: "Today (Thursday) over 5,000 people went to attack the central office of the Jombesh-e Melli-ye Mojahedin. In order to protect the members and to remove them from the scene of any attack or possible danger, they were taken at their own request to the headquarters of the Qom Islamic Revolutionary Guards. Unfortunately, certain persons, wishing to misrepresent the facts, have made out that the guards' actions were in the nature of an arrest, and they are now creating disturbances. We now wish to inform all the news media and the Muslim people of Iran that the Qom Islamic Revolutionary Guards Headquarters had no intention of arresting or attacking anyone, and had no part in the matter of the Jombesh-e Melli-ye Mojahedin. Since we have not yet had proof that the members of the Jombesh-e Melli-ye Mojahedin were involved in the recent attacks, they are free individuals, but if they or others do anything to cause provocations or disturbances, this will be strongly condemned."

BRIEFS

DRUG SMUGGLERS CAPTURED--Yesterday morning, four heroin smugglers were arrested by the Guards of the Islamic Revolutionary Committee of Hamadan. After clashes which led to shooting, one of the mujahidin of the village of (Daghzadabad) was killed and one of the members of the Islamic Revolutionary Committee of Hamadan was injured. The violent response of the smugglers forced the guards to ask for help from Ghur Base and the smugglers were chased by helicopter. In this chase, the guards succeeded in arresting the armed smugglers and seized the narcotics, consisting of 110 kilos of heroin, which they confiscated. In these clashes one of the smugglers was also killed. [Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD]

INDIA

PARLIAMENT BEGINS DEBATE ON NO CONFIDENCE MOTION

BK110904 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Jul 79 BK

[Text] The Lok Sabha today began a debate on a no confidence motion against the government. The leader of the opposition, Mr Y. B. Chavan, who moved the motion, alleged that the government has forfeited the confidence of all sections of society. Though it is an unpleasant task, he was moving it as a matter of national duty.

Mr Chavan made it clear that the foreign policy will not be a basis for his no confidence motion. However, no foreign policy would succeed unless it is backed up by good domestic policies. In his 30-minute long speech, the leader of the opposition painted a dismal picture of the situation in the country, both on the political and the economic fronts. He said there is a crisis of confidence. Neither the elite nor the farmers or workers have faith in the government's ability to solve their problems. The minorities and harijans have also been alienated.

Turning to the economic scene, Mr Chavan said that the production has been falling and prices are steadily rising.

Mr Chavan's criticism was rebutted by a ruling party member who followed him. Mr Chavan is doing no national duty by bringing forward the no confidence motion, as neither his party nor any group is in a position to form an alternative government. The fall of the Janata government at this juncture will only undermine the democratic forces.

The debate is continuing.

Majority Further Reduced

BK111310 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 11 Jul 79 BK

[Text] According to agency reports 12 more Janata members of the Lok Sabha have resigned from the party. They are Mr Surath Bahadur Shah, Dr Raghunath Singh, Mr Balbir Singh, Mr Ram Gopal Singh, Mrs Chandravati, Mrs Shanti Devi, Mr K. L. Mahala, Mr Tan Singh, Mr Daulat Ram Saran, Mr Gananath Pradhan, Mr Mohammed Bashid and Mr Rajvinder Singh. Earlier in the day seven Janata members of the Lok Sabha had resigned from the party. With these the number of members who have resigned from the Janata parliamentary party during the last three days has gone up to 46.

Five Janata members of the Rajya Sabha have announced their decision to resign from party. They are Mr Rameshwar Singh, Mr Shiva Nandan Singh, Mr Narendra Singh, Mr Ghayoor Ali Khan, and Mr Nageshwar Prasad Shahi. They have jointly requested the chairman of the Rajya Sabha to allot them separate seats in the house.

The prime minister has denied the report that any minister has resigned from the central Cabinet. He told newsmen in New Delhi today that he has not received any resignations so far. About the no confidence in the Lok Sabha, Mr Morarji Desai said that according to his estimate the motion is going to be defeated. Referring to the resignations of some members of the Janata Party he said there will be peace and no simmerings in the party now.

About the claim of the opposition that his is a minority government Mr Desai said that the no confidence motion is already before the House, and it will be tested there. He reminded that Mrs Indira Gandhi, when in power, had only 221 members withher at one time.

Multiparty Solution Suggested

BK111640 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Jul 79 BK

[Text] Mr Madhu Limaye, MP, has called for a multiparty solution to the political development at the center. Speaking to newsmen in New Delhi today he said the political crisis is such that a solution cannot be found within the Janata Party.

Mr Limaye appealed to the party chief, Mr Chandra Shekhar, that two deputy prime ministers and other party leaders to initiate consultations with leaders of the opposition and other groups for building a new stable parliamentary majority at the center. He said the dialog he proposed will have to be with leaders who believe in secularism, democracy and socialism.

Party President on Government

BK111642 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Jul 79 BK

[Text] The Janata Party president, Mr Chandra Shekhar, has said that Mr Desai's government will not fall in the division on the no confidence motion in the Lok Sabha on Monday [16 July].

Speaking to newsmen in New Delhi this evening he said it is unfortunate that some of the party members thought that they could find a solution to all the problems by quitting the party.

Asked about Mr Madhu Limaye's appeal to him and other Janata leaders to open a dialog with Mr Chavan and other leaders, Mr Chandra Shekhar said he has his own limitations. Moreover, the approval of the party is essential for dealing with such a delicate issue.

Mr Chandra Shekhar and several other leaders called on the president, Mr Sanjiva Reddy, in New Delhi today. Others who met the president were Mr Jagjivan Ram, Mr George Fernandes, Mr Raj Narain, Mr Madhu Limaye, Mr P. Ramamurthy--the CPI-M [Communist Party of India-Marxist] leader and Mr C. Subramaniam and Mr K. C. Pant--former union minister.

Opposition Meets President

BK120654 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0630 GMT 12 Jul 79 BK

[Text] The union minister of state for energy, Mr Janeshwar Mishra, has resigned. He has sent his letter of resignation to the prime minister, Mr Morarji Desai.

The leader of the opposition in the Lok Sabha, Mr Y. B. Chavan, and Congress-I leader, Mr C. M. Stephen, met the president, Mr Sanjiva Reddy, in New Delhi this morning. Others who met the president were the former chief minister of Punjab, Giani Zail Singh, and Mr Dinesh Singh, MP.

Defections Continue

BK120655 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 12 Jul 79 BK

[Text] Intense political activity is going on in New Delhi in the wake of large-scale resignations from the ruling Janata Party and the introduction of no confidence motion against the government in the Lok Sabha by the Congress. The strength of the Janata Party has come down to 252 in the House which has the strength of 538.

The latest to resign from the party are Mr Shyam Nandan Mishra [deputy leader of Janata parliamentary group], Mr B. K. Amin [former party treasurer], and Mr Dharam Vir Vasishtha. The total number of resignations from the party in the past few days has gone up to 49.

The 19-member All-India Anna-DMK [Dravida Munnetra Kazgham], and the 22-strong CPI-M [Communist Party of India-Marxist] group are meeting today in New Delhi to chalk out their stand on the no confidence motion. Parliament members belonging to the erstwhile Congress for Democracy [led by Jagjivan Ram] are also meeting today at the residence of Mr Bahauguna. The group is reported to have 28 members.

According to agency reports the Punjab chief minister, Mr Prakash Singh Badal, has assured the nine-member Akali Dal's support to the government.

Mr. Raj Narain has been elected leader of the newly formed Janata-S [secular] group. The strength of the Congress- I in the Lok Sabha has gone up with Mr G.M. Awadi, an independent member joining it.

Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Mr Advani and Mr Brijlal Verma called on the prime minister last night and discussed the current developments. The Janata Party president, Mr. Chandra Shekhar, had prolonged discussions with senior leaders on the latest situation.

The Janata parliamentary party secretary, Mr. Murli Mandhar Joshi, said the defections from the party will not lead to the defeat of the government. He said: If anyone is eager for a mid-ter poll, we are not afraid.

Desai Confident Of Majority

BK120959 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Jul 79 BK

[Text] At a meeting of the general body of the Janata parliamentary party in New Delhi today, members expressed full confidence in the leadership of Mr Morarji Desai. They demanded action against those who are indulging in antiparty activities while continuing as members.

The prime mnister who presided said those who have left the party have not done any service to the party and to the nation. The challenge posed by them has to be faced. He pointed that it is our duty to save democracy and implement the programs enumerated in the party's election mainfesto.

Mr. Desai expressed the confidence that the party will face the motion of no confidence with determination and he is sure that the party will prove its majority at this trial of strength.

DESAI REPORTS TO PARLIAMENT ON EAST EUROPE VISIT

BK091545 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1444 GMT 9 Jul 79 BK

[Text] The following statement was made by the prime minister in the Lok Sabha-Raja Sabha regarding his visit to the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia 10-21 June 1979.

I visited the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia 10-21 June 1979 at the invitation of the leaders of those countries. I was accompanied by Minister for External Affairs Atal Bihari Vajpayee. The main purpose of my visit was to strengthen India's bilateral relations with these countries and to discuss with the leaders important topical international questions. I am happy to report that in all capitals I visited I found a broad similarity of views on most important issues. I place on the table of the House a copy of the joint statement issued at the end of my visit to the Soviet Union and copies of the joint communiques issued at the conclusion of my visit to Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

In the Soviet Union I visited, besides Moscow, the capital of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, and the historic cities of Samarkand and Leningrad. In Moscow my discussions with President Brezhnev and Prime Minister Kosygin were marked by cordiality and warmth reflecting the close relationship between India and the Soviet Union. We had a free and frank exchange of views, and the conclusions reached are contained in the joint statement.

In Poland I had discussions with the first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party, Gierek, and also with the president of Poland, Professor Jablonski. I also called on Prime Minister of Poland Jaroszewicz, who was recovering from a serious illness and I had a useful albeit brief talk with him.

In Czechoslovakia I had detailed discussions with President Husak and Premier Strougal on a wide range of subjects.

In Yugoslavia, Prime Minister Djuranovic and I discussed bilateral relations and questions in Belgrade. I also visited Brioni for official talks with President Tito which I enjoyed greatly. My talks with him covered not only bilateral issues but also matters relating to the forthcoming summit of nonalined nations to be held in Havana in September 1979. I was very glad when President Tito expressed his willingness to attend the summit meeting.

Rather than recite the various issues we discussed in each of the capitals I visited I would like to sum up my impressions of what we agreed upon so far as the most important international issues are concerned. These are detente, disarmament and questions connected with the economic development of newly-independent and developing countries.

We welcome the process of detente in Europe but, in order to be durable, this process must be extended to other parts of the globe and made irreversible. We also believe that without disarmament the process of detente cannot be truly durable. Disarmament is also indispensable to a quickened pace of development which the world needs whether politically or economically. The most important task facing mankind today is cessation of the arms race and implementation of effective international control and a diversification of the funds and resources so released to increasing investment on development of developing countries.

Although in the last three decades a number of colonies have gained political independence, the fact remains that economically and in several other respects they still remain dependent on their former imperial authorities.

Many of them have inherited problems and disputes from the colonial era. We are convinced that the political independence of these countries cannot be consolidated unless their economic emancipation is complete. For this emancipation we must recognise the urgent need for the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis.

In all the countries I visited I reviewed with my hosts important international questions. We were agreed that relations between states should be governed by well recognised principles of international law and peaceful coexistence. Each nation has a right to choose its own political and socioeconomic system. Whatever problems a country may have with any country, neighbouring or distant, solutions of such problems must be found through peaceful means. Nations must learn to respect each other's national sovereignty and territorial integrity. They must refrain from interfering in each other's internal affairs under any pretext whatsoever. They must settle their disputes peacefully and bilaterally. We were particularly concerned at continuing tensions in Southeast Asia and West Asia.

In the field of bilateral relations all the countries I visited were keen to strengthen further their existing economic and commercial cooperation with India and discover new avenues for such collaboration. We on our part are prepared to do so.

On my way home I had a brief stopover in Frankfurt during the course of which I had an hour-long meeting with Chancellor Schmidt and also an informal meeting with representatives of the German Chamber of Commerce and Industry and other important business interests keen on promoting collaboration in India or in joint ventures abroad. I am happy to report that no discussions with the chancellor revealed a broad agreement on the few important issues we could discuss within the time available.

In my discussions with representatives of business interests I found a meaningful attitude towards collaboration in various fields and a keen desire to visit India for the purpose.

I should like to conclude by saying that today more than ever before India's foreign policy is better understood and appreciated as a policy in favour of world peace, detente and stability. My visit has served to strengthen India's relations with these countries and opened new avenues for further cooperation to mutual benefit.

I would like to take this opportunity to place on record my thanks to President Brezhnev and Prime Minister Kosygin, to First Secretary Gierek and Prime Minister Jaroszewicz, to President Husak and Prime Minister Strougal, to President Tito and Prime Minister Djuranovic for the cordial welcome and hospitality extended to us during our stay in their countries. I would also like to express my thanks to Chancellor Schmidt for having found the time to come to Frankfurt for a very useful exchange of views.

PAKISTAN

HAQ SETS UP COMMITTEE TO MAKE BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS

BK091724 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 9 Jul 79 BK

[Text] The conference of the representatives of trade and industry and of economic experts called by the president, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, to discuss the new budget met for 7 hours in Rawalpindi today. Representatives of trade and industry and economic experts put forward their points of view on the economic management of the country in a free and frank manner. The finance minister, Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan, gave an exposition of the present state of the country's economy, its future management as envisaged in the budget, and explained the rationale behind the new resources mobilization measures. The president, who chaired the meeting, constituted a 7-member committee to make concrete recommendations on the budget for consideration of the government.

The members of the committee are Sheikh Israt Ali, president of the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry; Dr Ehsan Rashid, vice chancellor of Karachi University; Dr Rafiq Ahmad, pro-vice chancellor of the Punjab University; Dr M.H. Kazi, dean of the faculty of science of the Qaide Azam University; Dr Anwar Iqbal Qureshi, Mr M.M. Qureshi and Mr M. Salimullah Khan, chairman of the National Productivity Council. The committee will start its work tomorrow.

SRI LANKA

PRESIDENT WARNS AGAINST TAMIL TERRORISTS

BK041227 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 4 Jul 79 BK

[Text] The president yesterday issued a strong warning to the Tamil United Liberation Front [TULF], indicating that he might even proscribe the party. Addressing the government parliamentary party, Mr Jayewardene said that the TULF members of parliament had been treated for 2 years by the government as if they had been members of the government itself. The electorates had been considered for development, and appointments had been made in a similar manner. But they had not responded to the hands of friendship that had been held out to them.

The president said that the leader of the opposition, who was a member of the TULF, had been given a status which no leader of the opposition had enjoyed earlier. He had been given the status of a cabinet minister both on the island and outside. But the leader of the opposition had used his position to criticize the Sinhala people, preach the division of the country, and attempted by himself and with his colleagues when abroad to poison the minds of foreign governments and people to prevent foreign aid and sabotage the country's development efforts. This, Mr Jayewardene said, was the least that could be said of the contribution of the opposition leader and his party.

The president announced that legislation will soon be introduced to meet the challenge of terrorism, which, he said, had resulted in the killing in cold blood of a number of Sinhala and Tamil public officers and other innocent citizens. He said the speeches by TULF leaders and their attitude had encouraged this terrorist movement, but the democratic institutions in the multiparty system were there to combat terrorism and wipe it out for the betterment of the majority of the people, whatever race they might belong to.